New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1820. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER CONTROVERSY.

THE CERTIORARI QUASHED.

Mr. Devlin Thrown into Eldridge-Street Jail.

MR. CONOVER STREET COMMISSIONER.

HE APPOINTS HIS CLERKS.

The Common Pleas Enjoins the Supreme Court.

Conover is a Prisoner of Deputy Carpenter, who Gives Him a Force for his Defence.

CURIOUS AND UNPRECEDENTED HISTORY.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

[illegible]

...the Legislature intended by its enactment to provide for the most speedy and prompt action to compel a delivery of books and papers to a public officer which were withheld from him. The duties of such officer could not be discharged without such books and papers, and any delay in their delivery would cause great public inconvenience, and might, by a [illegible] of public officers, entirely suspend the functions of government.

To obviate and prevent calamities so disastrous to the public welfare, these stringent and prompt remedies were provided. The proceedings were to be taken before such a class of officers as the Legislature judged most safe to entrust with the exercise of this high and delicate power. They were intended to insure, in any and every contingency, the possession by every public officer of the books and papers of his office essential to the discharge of his public duties. It should be borne in mind, also, that these provisions are not made for the benefit of the officer, but for the safety and convenience of the public, so that in no contingency shall any public officer be deprived of the means of discharging the duties of his office. These proceedings determine nothing as to the rights of the contestants to an office—an appropriate and well known action. It provides for that purpose, and which by provision of law of this State, is in all courts to have priority over all other cases, so that its prompt decision may be arrived at. But the provisions of this statute are intended to ensure no delay or interruption in the discharge of the duties of any public office. It is [illegible] that they are not to be invoked by any man who sets up a claim to his office for the purpose of intruding himself and ousting the rightful possessor; and the Legislature, in the selection of the officers authorized to execute this statute, have secured to them every guard against its abuse or perversion to injustice. An eminent judge of this State has said, that "an officer, acting under the statute in question, has no right to grant the order prayed for until the title of the applicant is clear and free from all reasonable doubt."

Two of the Justices of this Court have decided that the claimant of these books and papers has a fair color of title to the office to which they appertain. And the Justice of this Court, before whom the proceedings are pending, has decided that the claimant is successor in office of the late incumbent, and as such is entitled to the custody of the books and papers to enable him to discharge the appropriate duties of his office. I concur in the views of one of my associates, as expressed in an application made by him to restrain the delivery of the books and papers to the claimant, and in effect to restrain the proceedings of the officer in the matter then pending before him; that "although not bound by the decision as an absolute res judicata, I am bound to respect it as a controlling consideration in a matter addressed to my judicial discretion and my sense of judicial fitness. The public order and the harmonious action of the judiciary, as was in substance observed by a late distinguished Chancellor, are more important than the rival claims, however interesting to the immediate parties, of two competing Flour Inspectors and Street Commissioners." These considerations induced me, when application was first made for the writ of certiorari, to refuse to accompany it with any stay of proceedings; and on the subject being brought again to my notice, to make an order that the writ should not in any way operate as a stay or interruption of the proceedings pending before my associate.

I had supposed that all his judicial action had terminated, and that the effect of the writ was to bring in revision solely the right of the claimant to the books and papers. I did not lose sight of the intention of the statute to have such delivery speedy and effective, nor did I think the party proceeded against had no remedy. It is his right, after compliance with the order of the officer to have the correctness of his decision reviewed in this Court. If erroneous, it will be reversed, and the papers and books will be returned to him. If correct, every consideration shows that the books and papers should be delivered in compliance with the order. It is better that the parties to this proceeding should be put to some inconvenience, (if substantial legal right is impaired by a compliance with this order,) than that a public statute passed for wise and beneficial purposes, and essential to the due administration of government and the discharge of the duties of its public officers, should be practically set at naught.

It was conceded, on the argument, that the allowance of this writ rested in the discretion of the Court. Such discretion, however, is to be exercised with a deep sense of duty, as well to the applicant for the writ as to the rights of the public and the consequences which might follow from granting it.

The case of Lynde and Noble, in 20 John. shows that in no case should it be granted until there has been a final adjudication of the matter by the officer before whom the proceeding is pending. And even in such a case it has been refused, where the Court saw that great injustice and wrong might result from granting it. I am satisfied, as I was when this case was first presented to me, that I ought not to interfere with the proceedings while pending before the officer undetermined. That I have the discretion to grant or refuse the writ of certiorari, and that having granted it, with the qualification that it should not operate as a stay of proceedings, and being still of the opinion that it ought not to operate as a stay, and it being insisted upon by the relator who procured its allowance that it is a stay, I have no doubt that it is my duty to do in effect what this Court did in the case of Patchin vs. Mayor of Brooklyn, (13 Wend. 671,) direct a supersedeas of the writ, and the service is superseded accordingly.

Based on the decision, Judge DAVIES made the following order:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of July, 1857. Present, H. E. DAVIES, Justice.

The People of the State of New-York, in relation of Charles Devlin vs. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of this Court.

An order having been heretofore made adjourning to this day the motion to supersede the writ of certiorari issued herein, and the motion having been argued by counsel, it is ordered that the order heretofore, and on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1857, made for the allowance of the said writ of certiorari, and requiring the said Charles A. Peabody to certify and return as therein stated, be and the same is hereby wholly vacated and set aside.

And it is further ordered, that the said writ of certiorari be and the same is hereby discharged and suspended, and that a writ of supersedeas issue accordingly.

(A copy.) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

A supersedeas then issued, of which the following is a copy:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

To Charles A. Peabody, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Greeting:

Whereas, by our writ of *certiorari*, we lately commanded you to bring before the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the second Monday of September, 1857, all the testimony taken before you in relation to a certain proceeding taken by Daniel D. Conover against Charles Devlin, to compel the said Devlin to deliver up to the said Conover the books, papers, maps and documents connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, with your decision, process, warrants and orders on and during the pendency of such application, with all things touching and concerning the same.

Now, it appearing to us, for divers good and sufficient reasons, that our said writ should be discharged and superseded, we do hereby order and direct that the aforesaid writ of *certiorari* be and hereby is discharged and superseded, and that you refrain from the production before our said Court of the testimony, decisions, processes, warrants and orders or other things touching and concerning the same before mentioned.

Witness HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at the City of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1857. By the Court.

RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Attorneys for D. D. Conover.

Allowed in open Court, July 18, 1857.

[SEAL.] HENRY E. DAVIES.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of D. D. Conover vs. Charles Devlin.—Judge PEABODY having taken his seat at 12 o'clock this morning, Mr. FIELD asked the Court to sign the warrants requiring the Sheriff to arrest Mr. Devlin and commit him to jail until he shall deliver up the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office, which has been heretofore published, which request his Honor complied with.

Mr. Field then desired him to sign the warrant authorizing the search for the missing books and papers. Some conversation here ensued, in which his Honor remarked that he noticed the warrant was directed, not only to the Sheriff, but also "*to any Constable in the City of New-York.*" He suggested, that as this was a pretty important and delicate matter, it would, perhaps, be as well to allow the highest officer known in the law to serve the warrant.

Mr. Field adverted to the suspicious circumstances connected with the original exclusion of the Coroner from the office.

Mr. Brady desired that the Court should confine the process to the Sheriff. In his remarks he made some not very complimentary allusions to the constables.

Mr. Noyes thought that it was, at least, a somewhat unusual circumstance for a criminal to be allowed to choose his own executioner. He considered that the conduct of the Sheriff authorized the gravest suspicion with reference to his complicity. Mr. Bennett, who had expelled Mr. Conover from the Street Commissioner's office, had been made a Deputy Sheriff; and the work might be intrusted to him to execute.

Mr. Brady withdrew his objection, and his Honor signed the warrant as it was.

Mr. Brady called the attention of the Court to the fact that an injunction had been issued restraining the execution of the warrants.

Mr. Brady said, now that these warrants are issued, I wish to inform the Court that an injunction has been allowed by Judge Ingraham, of the Common Pleas Court, restraining Mr. Conover and the Sheriff, or any Constable—(I took care to include him)—from executing these warrants, and I wish to know whether the case is to be adjourned.

Mr. Field—I have nothing to say to the announcement that this injunction has been allowed, nor of the respect shown to a Judge of the Supreme Court, by telling him that a Judge of the Common Pleas has issued an injunction on his proceedings, but I hope that when it appears here your Honor will trample it under your feet. The law does not allow it, and it has no force here. I hope the Court will adjourn for an hour, until the books and papers arrive, for, of course, this injunction will have no effect at all.

Mr. Brady said it was a regular process of law, issued by a Judge out of his own Court, and had effect. Mr. Conover had it in his hand then, for Mr. Brady had served him himself; another copy was in Mr. Devlin's office, to be exhibited to any one who attempted to execute the warrants. And now, continued Mr. Brady, I characterize the remarks of both of the opposite counsel in reference to me as gratuitous and impertinent—out of place and unprofessional—and exceeding anything that has been said before in this case. There will be no resistance to any process of law—no violation of the peace in the Street Commissioner's office. How the gentlemen themselves, with all their clamor, will obey the law remains to be seen.

Mr. Field, (warmly)—The proceedings in this case have been interfered with by every means, legal and not legal; first by an injunction which was promptly backed out of; then a *certiorari* procured to stay proceedings and recalled as improperly granted. We have been met with factious opposition throughout, and all from the same source. The language used, I say, was pertinent to the conduct of the counsel and the case. I repeat, this injunction has no more effect here than blank paper, and I hope the Court will trample it under its feet.

Mr. Brady—It is not issued to his honor.

The Court—I know nothing about it—I have not seen it, nor am I informed on it. I will remain in the Court room till 2 o'clock, to get returns of the warrants.

Mr. Field—Here are the books now, your honor.

At this moment Constable John R. Farrington entered the room, laden with a file of musty folios, which he dumped on a chair beside Mr. Field, with a triumphant crash. Mr. Conover, on an intimation from his counsel, then left the room for the purpose of taking possession of the chair in the Street Commissioner's office, just made vacant by Mr. Devlin's arrest.

On the books being brought into Court, Mr. Brady said it was in violation of the injunction, and for that reason, but with all respect for the Court, he declared his determination to leave the case. He would leave it entirely to the disposition of the counsel and the Court, and would, because of the illegality of the proceedings, take no further part in them.

The Court informed Mr. Brady that it had no legal knowledge of the injunction issued by the Court of Common Pleas whatever; that said injunction had not been brought before it, and it had no right to take notice of said injunction in any way.

Mr. Brady considered there had been a great violation of law, and retired.

Mr. Field said that the books had been brought there by the constable, and he (Mr. Field) had no knowledge of the existence of a paper claiming to be an injunction until it was handed him by the constable. He immediately advised the constable, as a matter of courtesy, not of law or right, to submit to the injunction, and take no further action in the execution of the warrant till said injunction was disposed of. He had been throughout the whole case anxious that nothing should be done on their part that was in violation of any decree of any Court; he wished to observe the greatest courtesy towards all the processes of the Courts.

Mr. Field concluded by suggesting that the books which had been brought into Court should be kept under its charge till further action was taken in the matter.

The Court thought the books were still in the custody of the officer who brought them there.

Mr. Field read from the statute to show that the books were in the custody of the Court.

The Court agreed to keep the custody of the books till its next meeting, and suggested that that meeting had better take place on Tuesday next.

The counsel agreed to the suggestion, and drew up the following order in regard to the custody of the books, which was signed by the Court:

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel Charles Devlin to deliver to him the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office.—The constable, John R. Farrington, to whom the warrants to search for the books and papers in this matter had been delivered for execution, having brought into Court before the said Justice a portion of the said books, and having stated that pending the execution of the said warrant a paper purporting to be an injunction had been served upon him, restraining him from executing the same, and that he had thereupon desisted from the further execution thereof and did not take any more of the said books or papers, and on motion of Messrs. Field and Noyes, for the said Conover, it is ordered that the said books, &c., brought into Court before me, remain in the custody of Henry Berthoff, one of the officers of this Court, and of the State and County of New-York, until Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, to abide my further order, and that all proceedings before me in this matter be, and the same are hereby adjourned until that day. C. A. PEABODY.

New-York, July 18, 1857.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday next at twelve M.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Sheriff enjoined from Executing the Search-warrant granted by Judge Peabody.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. David D. Conover.—The Counsel to the Corporation appeared before Judge INGRAHAM and obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff and Daniel D. Conover from executing the search-warrant granted by Justice Peabody, or in any way interfering with the books or papers connected with the office of the Street Commissioner. The application was based upon a complaint sworn to by Mr. Busteed. The following are copies of the complaint and injunction:

COMPLAINT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. Daniel D. Conover, Charles Devlin, and James C. Willet, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—The complaint of the plaintiff above-named shows:

First—That the plaintiffs have been for a long time, and now are a Municipal Corporation, holding, under charter and otherwise, large and valuable powers, property and franchise.

Second—That there is a department in said Municipal Corporation which is called the Street Commissioner's Department, the chief officer of which is called and known as the Street Commissioner.

Third—That connected with and appertaining to such department are various books, maps, records, documents, and other property and papers, to which access is required to be had daily, during business days, for the administration of the duties of such department; that such books, maps, records, documents and other papers belong to, and are the exclusive property of said plaintiffs, and the Street Commissioner has no other right to the control or use of the same, save such as arises from his official character.

Fourth—That on the 9th of June, A. D. 1857, Joseph S. Taylor who up to that time held the office of Street Commissioner aforesaid died.

That at the time of his decease there was no office connected with the department aforesaid, the incumbent of which was called and known as the Deputy Street Commissioner. That such office was duly created by ordinance of the Corporation aforesaid and at the decease of said Taylor, Charles Turner held such office and was Deputy Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

Fifth—That from the decease of said Taylor until the 16th day of June, 1857, the said Turner acted as Street Commissioner, and performed the duties of Street Commissioner, having authority to do so under ordinances, duly passed by said Corporation, and in such capacity and the performance of such duties had and enjoyed the use of the aforesaid books, maps, records, documents, and other property and papers.

Sixth—That at the date last-mentioned, the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, duly appointed Charles Devlin Street Commissioner in place of said Taylor, deceased, and thereupon said Devlin succeeded to and in fact obtained the use and enjoyment of the aforesaid books and other property, as above described, and that said Devlin has continued such use and performed his duties as Street Commissioner from the time of his appointment to the date of the jurat to this complaint under the free sanction and consent of the plaintiffs, who have recognized and still recognize him as such Street Commissioner in law and in fact.

Seventh—That one, Daniel D. Conover, claiming to be Street Commissioner of the City of New-York under some appointment, has commenced against said Devlin a proceeding under the Revised Statutes of this State, to compel the delivery to the said Conover of the aforesaid books, maps, records, documents and papers, that such proceeding was so commenced before Hon. Charles A. Peabody, who holds the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and the said Peabody has made an order that said Devlin deliver up said books and other things to said Conover, or in default thereof, be committed to jail until he delivers the same, or shall be discharged by law.

Eighth—That the said Devlin has duly obtained an allowance of a writ of *certiorari* addressed to the aforesaid Peabody, requiring him to certify the record of the proceedings aforesaid, and all the testimony, orders, processes and acts therein to said Supreme Court at the next General Term thereof on the second Monday of September, A. D., 1857. That the allowance of such writ is indorsed thereon by Hon. Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court, and the writ with the allowance thereon has been delivered to said Peabody.

Ninth—That notwithstanding the issuing, allowance and service of such writ, the said Peabody is about to issue warrants in the proceedings aforesaid, one to commit said Devlin to jail until he delivers up said books and other things, or is otherwise discharged by law, and the other directing a search of certain apartments belonging to the plaintiffs for such books and other things, and that the same when found be seized and taken before said Peabody.

Tenth—That said warrants have been, or are about to be, delivered to James C. Willet, Sheriff of the City and County, to be executed, and the said Conover has required that the same should be executed, and the Sheriff threatens to execute the same.

Eleventh—That the seizure and removal of said books, maps, records, documents and papers under said warrant would be a very serious interruption of the business of the aforesaid department, and would render impossible a full discharge by said Devlin of the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, and greatly impede, not only the performance by said Corporation of its duties to the public, but the enjoyment by the public of the means of access to said books and other property necessary to the protection of public interests. That such seizure and removal would also, if followed by a delivery of the property to said Conover, put it in his power to involve the plaintiffs in liabilities, difficulties and litigations, by reason of his proceedings under the pretended claim of being Street Commissioner.

Twelfth—That the aforesaid books, maps, records, documents and papers, have a peculiar value as archives of a public office, and that their constant use is required to enable the plaintiffs to exercise their corporate functions, and to perform their corporate duties. And that no damages to be assessed in any suit or proceeding brought by these plaintiffs, for any taking of such archives or other property under the aforesaid warrant, would afford adequate compensation for the injury occasioned by such taking.

Thirteenth—That the plaintiffs have never in any way recognized the claim of said Conover to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, but always have repudiated and now, repudiate the same. Whereupon the plaintiffs pray the judgment of this Court, declaring said warrants, and each of them, to be inoperative, and that the defendants, Conover and Willett their agents, attorneys, and all persons acting for or under them, may, by the order of this Court, be perpetually restrained from taking any step whatever to have said warrants, or either of them, executed, and from removing or causing to be removed, said books, maps, records, documents and other property and papers, or any or either of them, may be when such order is made, and from interfering with the same in any manner, or way whatever; and that the said Devlin may be in like manner enjoined from delivering said property, or any one claiming under or for him, and that said Conover and Willet be restrained from taking any steps whatever to obtain possession of said property, or of any part thereof, but without prejudice to the right of said Conover to have the said *certiorari* returned or otherwise legally disposed of, and obtain a judgment thereupon, or to prosecute *quo warranto* to obtain possession of the aforesaid office of Street Commissioner, and allowing to said plaintiffs such further relief or such other relief, or both in the premises, as may be just, and that in the meantime and until the further order of this Court, said defendants may be respectively in like manner restrained by preliminary or provisional injunction order.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

CHARLES O'CONOR, DANIEL E. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED, of Counsel.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge and belief, and as to those papers he believes it to be true; that he is the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and one of its agents, and the allegations of the complaint are more within his knowledge than of any other agent of the plaintiffs.

RICHARD BUSTEED.

Sworn to, before me, this 18th day of July, 1857.
THOMAS BOESE, Commissioner of Deeds.

INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Conover et al.—On reading the complaint in the above entitled action, and on hearing Mr. Busteed, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendants herein be restrained until the hearing and determination of the order to show cause hereinafter contained, as follows: that is to say, that the said defendants, Daniel D. Conover and James C. Willet, their agents, attorneys, deputies, constables, and all persons acting for or under them, or either of them, from removing, or causing to be removed, the books, maps, records, documents, and other property and papers in the above complaint mentioned, or any or either of them, the place or places where they or either of them may be, and from interfering with the same in any manner or way whatever, and the said Charles Devlin from delivering said property, or any part thereof, to the said Conover, or any other claiming under or for him. And let the defendants show cause before this Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1857, in the forenoon, why an order should not be made granting the defendants as above mentioned, until the final judgment in this action, or why some other or further order for the benefit of the plaintiffs should not be made therein.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
First Judge of New-York Common Pleas.

SEIZING THE BOOKS OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The moment Judge PEABODY signed the warrant for the search of the Street Commissioner's office and production of the books and papers of the office before him, constable FARRINGTON of the Twelfth Ward, was dispatched to Messrs. FIELD and NOYES (Mr. CONOVER's counsel) to execute the warrant. He was accompanied by Mr. PECKHAM, one of the old clerks under Mr. TAYLOR, who, it will be remembered, sided with Mr. CONOVER, when the latter first undertook to take possession of the office. Constable FARRINGTON deputized Mr. PECKHAM to arrest him. Together they proceeded to the Hall of Records. Mr. FARRINGTON told Mr. DEVLIN that he had a warrant to take possession of the books of the office and carry them before Judge PEABODY of the Superior Court. Both Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. TURNER told him that he could not take them away. FARRINGTON said the order of the Court was peremptory and must be obeyed, and Mr. PECKHAM gathered up a handful of books and immediately hurried with them before Judge PEABODY. FARRINGTON, seeing the boldness of his deputy, followed his example, and catched up another armful of the books, and marched off to the Supreme Court room, where he deposited them, and hurried back directly after a second installment. He took up a second armful, and nothing was said by Mr DEVLIN or any other party restraining him from taking the books and going away. As he was going down stairs, however, with this second batch, he was met by Mr. CARSON, partner of Corporation Counsel BUSTEED, who showed him the injunction granted by Justice INGRAHAM. Mr. FARRINGTON looked at the injunction, and said that, as it was not directed to him, he should pay no attention to it, and moved on towards the Supreme Court room, where he arrived without further interruption, and made his second deposit. He hurried away again to the Hall of Records, and then he was met a second time by Mr. CARSON, who produced the injunction which he had shown a few minutes before, but now amended by the insertion of Mr. FARRINGTON's name. Mr. FARRINGTON went immediately back to the Supreme Court room, and gave information as to the injunction, and the addition of his name. He was advised to bring away no more books, and so ceased his operations. The books he and Mr. PECKHAM had brought away were ordered meanwhile to be left in the Supreme Court room. They were given over to the charge of Mr. BERTOLF, officer of the Court, in whose keeping they still are.

ARREST OF MR. DEVLIN.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. DEVLIN being signed, the same was immediately dispatched to the Sheriff's office to be executed. Here it was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff VULTEE, who proceeded at once over to the Street Commissioner's office. Mr. DEVLIN was seated at his desk in the inner office, and two or three gentlemen with him. Mr. VULTEE promptly made known the nature of his errand, at the same time producing the warrant of arrest. A few words ensued, when Mr. DEVLIN quietly and peaceably gave himself in charge of the Deputy. Mr. DEVLIN appeared surprised, however, when informed that he would not be allowed to give bail. He was taken directly to Eldridge-street Jail, making the journey on foot, talking in complacent mood to some half dozen friends who accompanied him, and occasionally dropping a word to the Sheriff.

MR. DEVLIN IN ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

Arrived at the Jail, Mr. VULTEE delivered Mr DEVLIN to the keeper, with strict instructions that he should be kept secure, as under the warrant upon which he was committed he could not be admitted to bail. The keeper promised to do his duty, and at once inducted Mr. DEVLIN to the room which he said it would be permitted him to occupy during the day. The room is the well-known room, some 20 by 16 feet, leading from the hall on the first story, directly in the rear of the parlor of the keeper, where Sir WILLIAM DON, Ex-Consul FABENS and a long retinue of illustrious debtors and fillibusters have been installed heretofore and allowed to receive their guests. The only window to the room is one looking into an ante-room communicating with the jail yard. Mr. DEVLIN cast a momentary glance at the apartment. His face indicated that he had enjoyed more roomy apartments before now and better ventilated ones; he said nothing, however, but asked the privilege of sending messages to some of his friends, informing them where he was, as the routine of his private business required that they should know. No objection was expressed to this, and Mr. DEVLIN dispatched some half dozen hurried messages in as many different directions.

In half an hour's time nearly twenty persons were collected. An amount of business was pushed through in a short time that would puzzle other than those having large public and private business on their hands. Checks to balance accounts or meet demands were signed and dispatched to various banks and offices. Messengers were sent to different parties to meet pending engagements, and all other necessary matters of his private and public business put as straight as the unexpected interruption would permit. Having finished these, he turned to talk with his friends.

A host of them were admitted during the day and on Sunday. All the legal twists and complications touching the Street Commissionership were canvassed, and offered the topics both for serious comment and jocose remark. The friends expressed much more anxiety for Mr. DEVLIN than he expressed for himself.

At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, punctually to the minute, the keeper announced to Mr. DEVLIN that, according to the rules he would have to compel the withdrawal of his friends, and show him to his quarters for the night. Mr. DEVLIN was shown up stairs into a compact room, with a narrow bed, and left by himself to sleep. He was fortunate in having a room by himself. Poor GEMLEY (the French prisoner who died a few weeks since at the jail) shared his apartment with a half dozen other prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters called upon Mr. DEVLIN at the jail. He found about a dozen of the prisoner's friends with him, all of whom were enjoying themselves in pleasant conversation and smoking tip-top "Figaros," freely offered from a box which the prisoner had prudently caused to be sent to him. Mr. DEVLIN speaks freely. As for the Street Commissioner's office, he declares that he did not take the place for any motive of the pecuniary profit he might derive therefrom. His own business furnished him enough to do and enough of profit. As he had been legally appointed to the place he should defend his right to remain in it with all the energy and means at his command. There was no "back down" to him—there never had been and there never would be as long as he was conscious of having right on his side. He denied emphatically that a single book, line, or scrip had been taken from the office of the Street Commissioner since he had been in the management of the office, other than such books and papers as were necessary to be presented to the Comptroller and other City officials in the ordinary and necessary way of transacting the business of the Department. His imprisonment he attributed to the injustice of the Courts and the tyranny of the Government. His liberation he should leave entirely in the hands of his counsel. One thing he declared as positively certain, that he would accept no liberation at the hands of Judge PEABODY—he would remain in jail forty years first.

Mr. DEVLIN was allowed to see visitors all day Sunday. At 10 o'clock, last evening, he was again remanded to his cell of the previous night.

MR. CONOVER IS STREET COMMISSIONER DE FACTO, AGAIN.

As soon as Judge DAVIES quashed the writ of certiorari granted by himself, Mr. CONOVER went to the Hall of Records to take possession of the Street Commissioner's office, of which, by the action of Judge DAVIES, he was the legal and rightful incumbent. Two or three of Mr. CONOVER's friends accompanied him. Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Commissioner, was in the outer office. Seeing Mr. CONOVER coming in, he went at once into the private office and seated himself in the chair behind the desk.

Mr. CONOVER said that by a decision just given by the Supreme Court, he was the Street Commissioner of the City, and he asked Mr. TURNER to vacate his seat.

Mr. TURNER said he was the Deputy Street Commissioner; he had right there, and should not leave his chair.

Mr. CONOVER stepped inside the railing and told Mr. TURNER that he must leave and give way for him. He was the Street Commissioner, and had supreme authority in the case.

Mr. TURNER said he was in possession of the office and should keep in possession. The friends of Mr. CONOVER took hold of Mr. TURNER, and pulling him from the chair, pushed him through the gate of the railing.

Mr. TURNER went into the outer office and there remained without molestation, or making any further opposition, until 4 o'clock. Occasionally he would give orders to some of the clerks. He did not refuse even to joke with friends who came in. At 4 o'clock he quietly withdrew, bowing politely as he left, and saying "good-bye" to those remaining behind.

As CONOVER's friends forced TURNER from his chair, Captain BENNETT, who said he was present as a Deputy-Sheriff, told Mr. CONOVER that he had committed a breach of the peace, and that he would have to arrest him. Mr. BENNETT called upon all "good citizens" to assist him arresting Mr. CONOVER, but no one volunteered to render the assistance called for. Some one of the party present told Capt. BENNETT that he was the only one who was making a breach of the peace and deserving of arrest. Capt. BENNETT said he would let them know who was violating the peace, and immediately withdrew from the office.

Mr. CONOVER after installing himself in his seat received the congratulations of a large concourse of friends. In a few minutes he appointed Mr. GEORGE T. ROGERS, Contract Clerk in the Department for many years, Deputy Commissioner. JAMES PECKHAM and JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, two of the clerks under Mr. TAYLOR, who sided with Mr. CONOVER in the outset, were reappointed to their former positions. All the clerks expressed their willingness to deliver up their keys, Mr. CONOVER told them to retain them till called for. Mr. JAMES IRVING said he had his keys ready to deliver up, Mr. CONOVER told him to keep them till he was asked to give them up. The keys of some of the desks were found missing, as also the key of the outer front door. Mr. NOTT, in whose charge they generally were left, could give no explanation for their absence. Mr. CONOVER sent for a locksmith to prepare keys in place of those missing.

Justice WELSH came in within half an hour after Mr. CONOVER had fully put himself in possession. CONOVER told the Justice immediately that he had been charged by Capt. BENNETT with having committed a breach of the peace, and he wished therefore to present himself before him to answer the charge. The Judge at once made out a warrant of commitment, and gave it into the hands of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER. The Deputy told officer COULTER of the Twenty-second Ward, who was present, that Mr. CONOVER was his prisoner upon the commitment just made, and instructed him not to let any one else, under any pretence, arrest him and take him out of his hands.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER promised Mr. CONOVER that he should have a force sufficient to protect him in retaining his place, as long as he was the legal Commissioner, and as such entitled to protection against parties disposed to obstruct him in the discharge of his duties. All that was necessary was for him to make a requisition at any time for the number of men he wanted, and they would be furnished for him.

About a dozen Policemen who were present were at once put under the charge of Constable FARRINGTON to keep guard during the night at the office.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, Mr. CONOVER prepared to leave. One of the clerks told him that there was a side-door through which he might get without being seen, if he had any fears of personal violence. Mr. CONOVER said he was not afraid to go out the front door, and did so accordingly, followed by his friends. The officers remained behind and were told to keep possession until Monday morning.

WHAT CAPTAIN BENNETT SAYS:

Captain BENNETT gives the following as his statement of what took place at the time Mr. CONOVER took possession of the Street Commissioner's Office:

I went to-day to the office of the Street Commissioner, hearing that a quantity of books were being taken away from that office. On my arrival I found the office in the possession of Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Street Commissioner, and learned that Mr. DEVLIN had just been arrested. A short time afterwards, a person calling himself a Constable, came in in company with a large crowd, among whom were Mr. JAS. IRVING and Mr. HIBBARD, formerly of that department. I stated that I was there simply as Sheriff's officer, to protect the peace, and that I would arrest the first man who broke the peace. I no sooner said this than I was called on to produce my warrant. I did so. (The warrant is a general not a special one.) [Mr. BENNETT here detailed the proceedings in regard to the forcible ejectment of Mr. TURNER from his seat.] I then said to Mr. CONOVER, "You are my prisoner. I arrest you." He asked, "For what?" I said, "For laying your hands on a citizen and ejecting him by force from his seat." He had, at the instigation of others, taken TURNER from his chair. I arrested CONOVER, and called on those present, some eighty or ninety persons, apparently, to assist me in making the arrest. Instead of doing so, those who were closest to Mr. CONOVER, apparently his personal friends, prevented me from making the arrest. I then left the office, finding that I was out-numbered, and reported at the Sheriff's office what had happened.

CLERKS IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The following are the present Clerks under Mr. CONOVER, including the changes made on Saturday. It is said that some other changes will be made in a day or two:

Deputy Superintendent—George T. Rogers.
Superintendent of Lands and Places—Wm. H. Hibbard.
Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips—R. E. Crane.
Inspector of Pavements—Edward Merritt.
Clerks—James Peckham, Joseph B. Pollock, John Colvin, William S. Leggett, Samuel S. Allen, —— Greene, William Messenger, Olcott Rhines.
Copying Clerk—Henry V. Lovell.
Appointment Clerk—John M. Henry.
Messenger—Ambrose K. Pratt.

Manslaughter—A Man Shot by his Partner.

LUDWIG GUMPEL, a German, was shot on Saturday afternoon by his partner, WILLIAM GEHRICH, in their lager bier saloon, No. 239 William-street, and is believed to be fatally wounded. It appears that they had a quarrel, during which they agreed to divide the furniture and separate. GUMPEL, intending further to aggravate his partner, took a saw and cut a stool in two, then handed a portion of it to GEHRICH, saying here's your half. He threatened also to do the same with the rest of the furniture. GEHRICH became very angry, and for a few moments paced up and down the room, and then losing control of himself walked up to a sofa on which GUMPEL was lying and placing a pistol to his head fired. He then ran into the street, but was arrested and taken to the Tombs. The ball entered the skull of GUMPEL, and he was taken, insensible, to the New York Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. GEHRICH confesses having shot his partner and expresses deep sorrow for the act.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt and Atlantic.

GENERAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The Late Insurrections in Italy and Spain.

THE AFRICAN LABOR QUESTION.

Cotton Buoyant—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 92 1-8@92 1-4.

The steamship Vanderbilt, D. L. [illegible], commanding, from Havre and Southampton [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning.

The V. was off the Light Ship at daybreak, but was subsequently detained for many hours by the fog.

Among the passengers is the Hon. J. H. A[illegible], bearer of very important dispatches from our Minister at Paris.

The Vanderbilt has been without [illegible] the last six days, being in dense, continuous fog throughout the whole time.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool [illegible] on the morning of July 8, also arrived yesterday.

[illegible]

With regard to the Atlantic telegraph [illegible] the London Times of July 3 says:

The shipment of the Niagara's portion of the great Transatlantic Telegraph cable is proceeding satisfactorily, under the active superintendence of Mr. BRIGHT. [illegible]

The shipment of the Transatlantic cable on board the Agamemnon at Greenwich is proceeding without interruption. On Saturday, July 4, upwards of [illegible] miles had been received and coiled safely in the hold. [illegible]

In the House of Lords [illegible]

[illegible]

In the House of Commons, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Earl of [illegible] died very suddenly, but a Coroner's Jury found that it was from natural causes. [illegible]

The trial of Miss MADELEINE SMITH, on a charge of having poisoned her lover, M. L'ANGELIER, had been in progress at Edinburg for some time, a week and attracted a great deal of attention.

[illegible]

The second elections in the three districts of Paris, which failed to give an absolute majority at the first trial, took place on the 5th and 6th inst., and passed off quietly. They resulted in the return of Messrs. CAVAIGNAC, OLLIVIER and DARIMON, the three opposition candidates, by a majority of about one thousand in each case over the Government candidates.

[illegible]

A decided fall in the price of wines had taken place.

COUNT DE MORNY has been appointed President of the Legislative body.

The poet BERANGER is said to be in a dying state.

Alarming reports were current in Madrid in regard to an alleged revolt among the Artillerymen at Malaga, but all that was publicly known was that a conspiracy had been discovered and that a Court-martial had condemned a corporal to death and two soldiers belonging to the Artillery corps to severe punishment. The province of Jaen was in a state of fermentation.

The mail between Seville and Madrid had been stopped by a large body of armed men, who [illegible] the official correspondence and burned it. It is said that they inquired whether disturbances had not broken out in Madrid, Barcelona and Saragossa, and that they were subsequently put to flight by a strong detachment of the civil guard.

The official journal at Turin gives the following version of the attempted insurrection, on the night of the 29th of June, at Genoa:

"Several days since the authorities were informed that some persons threatened to disturb public tranquility at Genoa, and they, therefore, made opportune dispositions to prevent any attempt whatever. [illegible] had been seized, and about 40 persons were arrested. An attempt was made to seize the forts Sperone and Diamante, but, thanks to the vigilance of the authorities, the attempt failed. [illegible] The city of Genoa is tranquil, and the authorities are occupied in the necessary [illegible] public tranquillity, which, however, has never been disturbed."

A dispatch from Naples, dated July 3, says:

"The insurrection is now completely put down at all points. Two engagements have taken place on the frontier of Calabria, between the insurgents and the Royal troops. In the first, it is said the insurgents had one hundred men killed, and in the second thirty. Three Neapolitan steam frigates have received orders to continue cruising off the coast."

Another dispatch says numerous bands of armed men hoisted the red flag amidst cries of "Viva Italia," "Viva la Republica." Several soldiers have been killed. The value of the arms and munitions of war seized amounts to a million francs. A number of *gens d'armes* at Leghorn, have been killed by the insurgents. The *gens d'armerie* fired upon the insurgents and killed fourteen persons.

MAZZINI, who with his friend Miss WHITE, was in

[illegible] was supposed to be at the bottom of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] correspondent of the London Times says [illegible] of the new Russian tariff [illegible] almost all kinds of iron at a duty [illegible] while formerly it was altogether prohibited. Cotton goods are all reduced considerably, and, in some cases, to one-fourth of the former duty, [illegible] only to about half. The duty on raw sugar is lowered, and refined sugar, [illegible] now enters at 5 roubles and 4 [illegible]. Tobacco in leaves is reduced from [illegible] to 6 roubles.

[illegible]

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

[illegible]

American institutions and American commentary on our institutions form the staple of several articles in the periodical literature for the new month now entered upon, as also of incidental reference in other quarters. To these latter some allusion will be made presently; [illegible] in regard to the former, it may be noted that in the Westminster Review there is an elaborate contribution, apparently from the pen of Miss Martineau, entitled, "Manifest Destiny of the American Union," the text being several recent publications, including one the lady's own, on Slavery. [illegible] in the ancient fashion, the finale being in the following terms:

"If a radical reconstruction is not immediately agreed upon, there must be a dissolution of the Union [illegible] Our trust is that the Abolitionists will not abate a jot of that strong will which [illegible] and that they will [illegible] the Democratic principles which first gave them a country, they may justify that instinct of the highest minds in the Old World which has recognized them amidst the depression and obscurity of a quarter of a century of adversity, as the ten righteous men who could save their City."

Prescott's "Spanish Conquest of America" forms the burden of a very eulogistic article in Cardinal Wiseman's ultra-montane quarterly organ, the Dublin Review, [illegible] on the subject of Slavery, the highest panegyric being pronounced on the Jesuit Las Casas for his endeavors to mitigate the early horrors of European tyranny of the natives by denouncing the oppressors. Such doctrines from such a source seem to take certain portions of the public here as much by surprise as did the evidence to-day in the committee-room on the Mayo election of the famous John of Tuam, O'Connell's Lion of the fold of Judah, whose presence drew a tremendous audience, expecting to hear the most truculent and ferocious [illegible] bullying. But the lion roared as gently as a nightingale—as a sucking dove; and all the Bottoms of the committee unanimously cried, "Let him roar again." However, he'll roar no more, having said his say in favor of his protégé, Mr. Henry Moore, the sitting member, against whom Colonel Ouseley Higgins is petitioning, on the score of the polling being unduly and illegally interfered with by the brimstone Archbishop and his sulphurous priestly flock. The decision is looked for with immense interest among certain classes here, and more especially in Ireland; but it is not expected to [illegible] before the middle of next week. Your countrywoman, Delia Bacon's *Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare*, with its introduction by the author of the *Scarlet Letter*, meets with some very rough treatment this month, especially in the new Quarterly called the *National Review*, a publication of great merit and growing influence. *A propos* of foreign handling of Shakespeare, to-night Ristori is to essay *Lady Macbeth*, and as the weather is comparatively cool, and there is no great counter-attraction elsewhere, it is to be hoped the attendance will be very different from what was drawn to *Fedra*, of which we spoke last week. It sounds like names from Lover and Balfe's Opera but [illegible] of "Il Paddy Whack in Italia," to read *Duncano* and *Macduffo* for our old friends *Duncan* and *Macduff*, and some of the other *dramatis personæ* are still more comically transmogrified, saying nothing of the text. How Italian gravity will get over the witches' dance it is tragic to think of; but it is expected that diversities will have to be carried out when Ristori comes to the dagger and sleep-walking scenes, and many of [illegible] will go for that special purpose, arranging their crinoline, it is to be hoped, with an eye to the picturesque beholders. The Queen goes to-morrow night with the King of the Belgians who has just been imported here again after bottling up the volatile spirits of his capital, to witness the "Frozen Deep," at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, for the benefit of the late Douglas Jerrold's family. There is a story now going the rounds that this piece, by Wilkie Collins, and which is sustained by Dickens and his amateur troop, was commanded by Her Majesty at Windsor; whereupon Dickens replies, through the proper functionary, that it should be so provided that the players were received at the Castle, not as players but as gentlemen, and therefore as guests. The response to this very significant hint was that Her Majesty, who had already commanded the play, and therefore could not well countermand it, would see it at the place aforesaid. The report of this courageous and manly conduct on the part of Dickens has obtained him great *éclat*, as being the most conspicuous vindication ever yet known of the dignity of letters, and the severest rebuke of the spirit of flunkyism which now riots rampant over this Jenkins-cursed land in the most revolting shape. The war between literature and the [illegible] family has always been keen, and this will not tend to qualify it. Although the Prince Consort makes huge pretensions to the patronage of arts and sciences, and so forth, he keeps all men of letters studiously aloof from him, except on occasions of public ceremonial; and the only person who finds access to the royal table is Landseer, who draws spaniels, on the principle of the delineator of the [illegible]:

"He best can paint them who can feel them most!"

Last night there was a furious scene in the House of Commons, on a matter most dear to his Royal Highness, the retention of the band of German and Germanized pictorial amateurs and professionals he has for "managing" the National Gallery, into which spurious old masters, from all the curiosity shops on the Continent are packed at incredible prices, and then proved to be not worth the cost of carriage. Such an array of critical contradiction on such a stage was never witnessed; but the anti-Court party had infinitely the best of the argument, and though not of the division, the latter was considered to be too much in their favor to admit of a continuance of the existing system, the majority for Ministers being only 20. Whether Ministers, that is the Minister, be really sorry for this result is questionable, though at present he is in high favor in high quarters, and accompanied the Queen and Prince to Manchester, though there was no necessity for his so doing, as the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, was in attendance. It may be that his absence from Parliament was designed, as by it he escaped the obligations, first, of answering the questions put on Monday about India, and second, of taking part on the following day in another embarrassing discussion, of which we shall now speak, in reference to allusions to America, as previously intimated.

Mr. H. Berkeley's motion on the ballot was rejected on Tuesday by a majority of 68 votes, in a tolerably full house. The principal opponents of the change which this honorable member for Bristol has so long contended for, were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell. The practice of the United States in this respect was of course referred to by both parties, Mr. Berkeley quoting it in support of his motion, and Sir G. Lewis maintaining that, so far as the essential principle of secrecy is concerned, the institution had been a failure in America, compulsory secret voting having existed only in Massachusetts, and there only for two years. It was shown that in the States which have adopted the ballot, the colors of the voting cards indicate the candidate for whom the vote is given, and that, therefore, the ballot, as it exists in America, would not remedy the state of things which it is regarded by its advocates in England as a panacea for. Lord John Russell defended open voting on the principle that, regarding the franchise as a trust, the manner in which it is exercised by those who hold it should be known. Lord Palmerston, as already stated, was not present, and it is quite clear, from the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the ballot will not be a feature of that vague and undefined measure of reform the Premier has promised, but concerning the nature of which all information is withheld. It is probable that many of those who voted for Mr. Berkeley's motion would not have done so if there had been a chance of its being carried; for it is extremely doubtful whether the adoption of the ballot, without a large extension of the right of voting, would be acceptable to the people at large. The most advanced party of our Parliamentary reformers regard it only as a single feature of a large and comprehensive measure, and would certainly not be pleased to see it adopted alone. The *Times* of Wednesday was very strong in opposition to it, but some of its arguments were as fallacious and as full of clap-trap as any of its worst efforts in times past. It declared, for instance, the show of hands to be the real act of election; this was so once, but now it is a mere farce, the result being negatived at the polling-booths in nineteen cases out of twenty. In like manner it declared the £10 householder to have as much political influence as the lord of a whole county; the fact being that the former, unless he reside in a borough, has not a vote, and even if he does he is out-voted, as regards the results of a general election, by the lord having votes for as many counties as he has property in.

As an instance of the manner in which matters of the highest importance are managed in this country, the Australian mail contract may be referred to, having been again brought under the notice of Parliament on Monday. When the postal communication with Australia was revived, on the termination of the war, the occasion was thought a favorable one to consider the comparative advantages of the various routes, namely, the Cape, Suez and Panama. The Government rejected all that was advanced in favor of the last-named route, and decided that the mails should be carried *via* Suez and Point de Galle. In vain was it pointed out that this was a bad route for passengers and merchandise, and that the storms and monsoons of the Indian Ocean must always render the delivery of the mails at a fixed time a matter of the greatest uncertainty. The *Oneida* was sent round the Cape to take her place between Melbourne and Suez; she caught fire twice on the voyage out, and, while carrying the first homeward mail under the contract, her machinery broke down shortly after passing Cape Leeuwin, and she had to put back. Last month the outward mail was announced to leave Liverpool on the 10th, instead of as usual on the 12th; but on the 12th the public were informed that she would not leave till the 16th, so that those who had already written lost the chance of sending the latest news, unless they wrote again. All this, considering the heavy subsidy which the public pay for this service, is very vexatious; and on Monday Mr. H. Berkeley brought the matter before Parliament, by asking the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the next homeward mail would come round Cape Horn, or would arrive at Suez in due course, also whether the *Oneida* was surveyed by the Government Surveyor before leaving Liverpool, as the Sydney journals had stated that the part of her machinery which broke down was found defective before she entered the service, and was repaired with iron plates. It will scarcely be credited in America Sir C. Wood replied, that he could not answer the first question, and that, with respect to the second, the *Oneida* was surveyed by the Admiralty Surveyor and reported unfit for sea; why she was allowed to leave in that condition he did not know. And there the matter dropped. Sir Charles seemed to think what he had said was conclusive, and not one of the people's representatives felt it his duty to protest against the expenditure of the people's money for such inadequate and disgraceful results. It has transpired since the debate that the vessel was rejected by the Admiralty Surveyor upon the first examination, but was again surveyed after undergoing the necessary repairs, and was then accepted for the service. It is a fortunate thing for the public interests that a change will shortly be made in the management of the Company's affairs, but of the improvement thereby to be effected, the Government will not have the credit. It is now known that the Royal Australian Mail Company has arrived at a state of collapse, and will be amalgamated with, or rather absorbed into, the Royal Mail Company—an offer having been made for the latter to take the steamers and business. The Suez route cannot be departed from under the existing contract, but this change will prepare the way for the future, and perhaps early adoption of the Panama route, as the steamers of the Royal Mail Company already run to Aspinwall, and nothing would be wanted but to place a line of screw steamers on the Pacific station. This is the route which finds the most favor at Sydney, as also among the colonists of New-Zealand; and of its ultimate adoption, there can be no doubt whatever. The wonder is that our Government did not pronounce for it at the outset; and any other Government on earth similarly circumstanced would have done so instanter. They have certainly paid the penalty of such fatuity, but are at length apparently resolved to mend the error of their ways—because they can't help so doing.

The transport across the Isthmus railway of alpaca wool, and other thus newly-conveyed items of merchandise, continues to direct the attention, in an increasing degree, of British merchants to that route; and also of British farmers in relation to an article of manure, whose price they hoped would be much lowered by this rapid transport. In reference to such subject, it should be mentioned that a letter from the Peruvian Minister in London, Senor F. de Rivero, to Messrs. Gibbs & Sons, the financial agents of the Peruvian Government, was posted on Tuesday in the Stock Exchange, announcing that the Chincha Islands have been again taken possession of by that Government, and that a Convention with reference thereto had been signed at Lima by the Minister of War, with the previous authority of the National Assembly, and the diplomatic agents of Great Britain and France, providing for the future safety of the islands and other guano deposits of the Republic, in consequence of the guano being specially hypothecated for the due performance of the obligations contracted with the holders of the external debt. The falling off of the supply of guano has for some time occupied the attention of merchants and agriculturists, and hence the importance which attaches to this announcement. The Kooria Mooria Isles on the South coast of Arabia, are now the point to which importers are looking, but, judging from the report of Capt. Fremantle, included among a number of documents on this subject forming a Parliamentary paper issued yesterday, the supply from that source will not be very large. Another supposed source of the supply of another commodity now demands a word, viz:

Just as public opinion is being appealed to in respect to the importation of slaves into Cuba, a proposition has been made by the West Indian interest, which looks very much like a plea for the revival of the Slave-Trade under the name of African Immigration. It is supported, however, by the Times, and Lord Palmerston is said not to be opposed to it. The proprietors of sugar estates in British Guiana and the West Indies, who have been on the verge of ruin any time during the last quarter of a century, have at last discovered that they can save themselves, and put an end to Slavery, by the immigration of free Negroes from Africa. By what magic this is to be effected does not appear; they only ask for permission to "import" the darkies, and assure the public that all the rest will follow. John Bull is asked to shut his eyes, and open his mouth for the abundant supplies of cheap sugar they will then be able to send him. The paradox of the supply of sugar diminishing while the colored population has gone on increasing, is explained by the assertion that the Negroes are indolent, and as they will not perform near so much labor now as they did while Slavery existed, sugar cannot be grown at a sufficient profit. The truth of this description is not to be denied, though the Negro associations in Demerara, do somehow raise and export sugar off estates which the former proprietors declared could no longer be worked at a profit. But in what respect will the African immigrants differ in national characteristics from those who have proved impracticable for the planters' purposes? They will be of the same races, with all the disadvantages arising from the habits of savage life, and ignorance of the language of their employers and overlookers. It is scarcely probable that many Africans could be persuaded to emigrate, the inducements being so small; and, when introduced into Guiana or Jamaica, the probability will be, that in a very short time, they will follow the example of their compatriots, and squat upon the waste lands of their provision-grounds, providing for all their wants with very little labor, and passing the greater part of their time in listless indolence. The chances are so great against any considerable amount of labor being obtained by this means, and against the immigrants proving more industrious than the present class of colored laborers, while the number of slaves to be competed with in Cuba and Brazil, cannot be less 3,500,000, that the proposition is fraught with grave suspicion. It is difficult to suppose that the West India body mean nothing more than voluntary emigration and free labor. The leading organ of the Manchester party has pronounced strongly against the scheme, as savoring of Slavery and slave-dealing; and it is doubtful whether public opinion will not, upon such a question, prove too strong even for so powerful an interest as that of the West Indian proprietors.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Calm After the Elections—The French Fine Arts Exhibition and American Exhibitors—Dr. Green and his Operations—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 2, 1857.

After the storm of the election we are having a dead calm. The heat is tropical; startling events refuse to give themselves the trouble to be born, or, if born, are too lazy to circulate. It is true that in the three election districts of the city that failed to choose their Deputies, and which vote on Sunday and Monday next, a great effort is being made; but the movement is confined to these isolated points of the city. The rush of the Parisians to their country-houses and to the watering places is tremendous; but this does not apparently diminish the fashionable population of the city, for it is crowded with strangers. Yet one cannot look at this general escapade of his friends to the country without a certain yearning to follow their example, although the city is more curious when occupied by the foreigner than by the Parisian. It is one of the most attractive features of Paris that its physiognomy is constantly changing.

I do not know how much interest you feel in the French Fine Arts Exhibition; but yet a word on the general features of the Exhibition and on the works of the American Exhibitors seem to be called for. I would not dare to set up my own opinion against the combined opinions of the critics of France; so that when I tell you that the present Exhibition is far from being a brilliant one, that, although it is inferior to its predecessors, it is yet a respectable Exhibition, I give you but the echo of the judgment pronounced upon it in France. The great attempts at high art are entirely wanting; the pictures smack of the Bourse, of the money age in which we live; in other words they are made to sell. They are what are called *tableaux de genre*.

A picture by Gerome, a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, called on the catalogue—*Sortie du Bal Masqué*—receives the most suffrages. This artist exhibits other pictures of a high merit. Six small pictures by Meissonier, who won a Grand Medal of Honor in 1855, and all bijoux of art, are great favorites with the critics as well as with the public. Two of the pictures exposed by M. Baudry stand next in the public admiration—"Leda" and "Fortune and the child."

With the exception of the three artists whose names I have just mentioned, and Horace Vernet, none of the distinguished artists of France whose names are best known to you, are exhibitors. [illegible] Delacroix, Decamps, Ary Scheffer, Couture, Rosa Bonheur, [illegible], Gudin, Stevens, Leys, shine by their absence.

The Exhibition is remarkable for the extraordinary number of attempts at the glorification of the Crimean war and of the present Empire. Emperors and Empresses on foot, on horse, and in carriage; in imperial robes, in hunting fashion, in military, and in bourgeois; takings of Sebastopol and especially of Malakoff, without number; Prince Napoleons, St. Arnauds, Pelissiers, Canroberts, and Bosquets, *ad infinitum*; landings in the Crimea, and entrys into Paris. Horace Vernet had a hand in this [illegible] worship. He exposes his celebrated picture of the battle of Alma, intended to glorify the Prince Napoleon, a picture in which the point is, the Prince's indifference in presence of an exploding shell! He also exposes his equestrian portrait of the Emperor; a portrait of Bosquet, a magnificent picture, leaning on a cannon, in his field dress; a portrait of Canrobert, the fashionable Marshal, in close proximity to mahogany and Gobelins carpet; and a Trappist Zouave. The largest picture of the exhibition represents the introduction by the Emperor of Eugenie to Victoria, at the foot of the grand stairway at the Tuileries. About thirty persons are introduced into the picture, all of whom are portraits. It is a stiff, unseemly, crinoliny affair, and only escapes an unmerciless criticism by the nature of the subject. The Prince Imperial makes his *début* before the artistic public from the pencil of Winterhalter, seated on his mother's knee.

Sacred art is in decadence. There is but one picture in the whole Exhibition worthy of the name: the "St John, the Baptist" of Mr. Baudry. Cows, oxen, horses and family scenes, are taking the place of the sacred scenes to which art was formerly addicted. It is a question *d'argent*.

Courbet, the chief of the realist school, whom I have already noticed in the Times for his eccentricities, in choosing as models for his Venuses, gross, pleasant women, exhibits this year but one picture after his favorite style; "Two Girls on the Banks of the Seine;" but several other pictures, particularly a "Deer Hunt in the Jura," demonstrate that this artist possesses merit of the first order.

M. William Boricka(?), a French artist, exhibits a portrait of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in pastel. The same artist exhibits a picture of the great Italian beauty the Countess of Castiglionne, which is one of the features of interest of the Exhibition, since without this picture many persons would deprive themselves of the pleasure of visiting it. The Countess waited in Paris long enough to see the effects of her charming beauty on that part of the public who had not been permitted to see her in the aristocratic saloons of the city, and then left with her husband for her home in Italy. She must have been satisfied with the effect of the portrait, for it has the honor of an admiring mob *en permanence*.

Mr. Chaplin, born in France of English parents, and well known to American society in Paris, exhibits "The First Roses," a subject from Shakespeare, and two portraits.

Mr. Cheney(?), of New-Orleans, exhibits a view in a South American forest, another in the forest of Fontainebleau, and a moonlight view of the borders of a canal.

Mr. Cranch, of New-York, exhibits a View of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains; a Sunset in Autumn; a View in the Forest of Fontainebleau, in the grand route; and a View of the Bas Bréau in the same forest.

Mr. William P. W. Dana, of Boston, exhibits "The Little Boquet Girl."

Mr. May, of New-York, exhibits "A Neapolitan Shepherd Boy," and the portrait of a young American lady.

M. De Coutrou(?) exhibits a picture of "Eva seated on the knees of Uncle Tom."

A portrait of Rosa Bonheur, by Dubufe, is quite a success of curiosity. Rosa stands with pencil in hand, her arm thrown carelessly over the shoulders of one of her favorite cattle.

M. Feyen(?), whom you know, exhibits in painting "Isaac blessing his son Jacob;" "Dane;" and "Asia," a picture for a bath-room." In stone, "A Bust of Archbishop Affre," killed on the barricades of Paris in 1848; "A Bust of M. Thiebet(?)," for the Library of the Institute; "Virginia," a bust; and "A Bust of Madame Cambardi," of the Italian Opera.

A portrait of the Countess George de [illegible], daughter of Madame De Balzac, by Gigoux, attracts a good deal of attention.

M. Leon Jon(?), of New-York and Paris, exhibits "A Happy Man," from the Georgics of Virgil.

A very remarkable picture, and one which attracts a great deal of attention, is that of "Columbus brought back from the New World, in Chains," by Marechal. This picture ought to belong to the United States; but unfortunately it is the private property of the Prince Napoleon. It represents the great discoverer sitting with downcast visage on the deck of the ship, in chains.

M. George Washington (!) a Frenchman, of Marseilles, exhibits "A Plain in the African Sahara." (How did this artist come by his name? He must have been a foundling in the days when the name of George Washington was a romance and a rallying word of liberty in France.)

From the fine arts to the art of healing is rather a sudden transposition. Besides it is not my place here to speak of purely medical questions unless they are attached in some way as questions of interest to the whole public. But this one has weighed heavily on my mind as one of great importance; it may even be dignified with the title of a national question, since it is a dispute between the Faculty of Paris and that of New-York on what may almost be termed a question of veracity; and this question of veracity in turn is intimately bound with the public interest in its truthfulness or falsity in the cure of important diseases.

It is in this sense that I desire to refer to a discussion which has already been before the public, and which now, by a recent public lecture delivered in this city, has been brought up to a point where it ought no longer to remain undecided. I will state the question in as few words as possible.

Some 15 years ago Dr. Horace Green, of New-York, suddenly acquired a great reputation in that City in the cure of aphonia, (loss of voice,) laryngitis, (inflammation of the throat,) and laryngeal phthisis, (one of the forms of consumption,) by the direct application to the larynx (windpipe) of a strong solution of lunar caustic. The application was made by means of a small sponge attached to the end of a curved piece of whalebone, an instrument called in surgery a probang. This instrument the doctor professed to have pushed into the larynx, even as far down as the bifurcation of this organ into its two bronchial branches. He gained a large practice in the class of diseases in which this real or pretended application was salutary, and published a book on the subject, which, aside from the question of the introduction or non-introduction of the probang, is recognised in the Faculty of Paris, and I believe also in that of New-York, as a work of great merit.

When the book arrived in France it was carefully read by those Professors who make of diseases of the throat a special study. Among these, Professor Trousseau, one of the leading men in the Faculty of the School of Paris, and the leading man in France on diseases of the throat, declared that the operation of introducing the probang of Dr. Green into the throat on the living subject, was impossible, and on the dead almost impossible. Dr. Green professed to have done it many hundred times successfully; Dr. Trousseau professes to have tried it very many times, and to have seen it tried very many times by the most skillful surgeons of Paris, and uniformly without success. The question was discussed in the journals and academies, and a verdict pronounced that the operation of Dr. Green was impossible, and had never been performed.

This verdict went back to the United States and gave rise to a discussion there. As late as two years ago the Academy of New-York appointed a committee to decide on the question; and this committee after seeing Dr. Green operate, and after collecting all the evidence within their reach, decided by a majority report against Dr. Green, while a minority reported in his favor.

The question, for the profession of New-York, therefore remains undecided. A few days ago Dr. Trousseau, while lecturing on an operation of tracheotomy (his two hundred and fifth operation of the same kind!) for the relief of croup, referred to the operation of Dr. Green, and spoke in the following words in regard to that operation:

"The learned Professor denied that any body, anywhere, ever introduced, after Dr. Green's method, the sponge probang into the larynx. A student of Dr. Green's, said M. Trousseau, who was here two years ago, a gentleman who professed to understand perfectly Dr. Green's method, who had himself practiced the operation under Dr. G.'s eyes, attempted to perform the operation here, in this hospital, at my request. He failed entirely; his probang arrived on the opening into the larynx, was pressed there, and then passed on into the oesophagus, (the canal leading into the stomach.) I convinced him of the fact. I have tried this operation very often, continued M. Trousseau, after the directions of Dr. Green's Treatise on the subject. I had tried it long before the appearance of that Treatise, both on the living and on the dead subject. I have put all the good will possible into my experiments, and I have never been able to succeed. More than this, I have convinced myself that the operation after this method is an [illegible], and that it has never been accomplished by Dr. Green or any one else."

Now, then, with the best disposition toward Dr. Green, and with a desire to claim for America [illegible] and for an American physician the greatest discovery in the healing art—for if true, [illegible] as to mark for it an epoch in the history of the [illegible], I must confess that I felt disgusted by the positive declarations of M. Trousseau. Dr. Trousseau and the profession of France declare the operation impossible; Dr. Green and a majority of the profession of New-York declare it possible. Dr. Green has acquired reputation and a position as Professor in a respectable school in New-York, by this specialty; his position is known in France, and yet here, believing his pretended operation an imposture upon the honorable profession of which he is a member, he passes for a charlatan, and thus, as a Professor in a respectable American school, brings a stigma upon the whole profession of his country. The passage of a sponge through the opening of the windpipe either can or cannot be done. A great stigma or a great honor belongs to American surgery, according to the negative or affirmative of the question. The question has arrived at a point where it can no longer go undecided. The words of Dr. Trousseau, quoted above, are the declarations of the profession of France thrown out to the Faculty of New-York. Dr. Green himself, and the Faculty of New-York as well, owe it to themselves, after this speech of M. Trousseau, to endeavor to put this dispute once for all at rest. Either Dr. Green ought to be discarded from the profession and from his high position, or he ought to be declared and proved to be entitled to the honor of this important discovery.

The *Moniteur*, and after it the other French papers, publish the letter addressed to Mr. Buchanan, by some one who was acting in the absence of a Postmaster, and who was charged at the end of a month to make a report. The *Moniteur* allows that the entire simplicity of the letter does honor to American political habits.

The *Constitutionnel* again attacks the question of the liberty of election in the United States, in its issue of this morning, and declares that there was more liberty at the late French election than there is generally at those of the United States, where the mob and the revolver exercise a despotism unknown in France.

A comet, but not the comet of Charles Quint, which was to have burnt the world up on the 13th June, has been discovered by M. Dien. It is a contraband comet, and the astronomers are astonished how it has been able to introduce itself thus suddenly and surreptitiously to their telescopes, without any previous notice.

M. De Morny and lady have arrived in Paris, and taken up their residence in the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay. There is talk of their visiting the Emperor at Plombières.

A very pleasant soiree was given last Thursday evening at the American Legation, which was presided over by Mrs. Mason and her three charming daughters. The occasion of this *fête* was a welcome to Dr. Bigelow, the physician of the Legation, who had just returned from a matrimonial excursion to his native city, Boston, where he had found a beautiful wife in the person of Miss Barton, also of that city.

Madame Ristori does not return to Paris for next Winter's season. In her place we are to have another Italian company, the company [illegible], of which the principal tragedienne is a Polish lady, naturalized in Italy, Madame Sadowska. This lady enjoys a great reputation in that country.

M. de Girardin has at last sold his city residence, and is in search of a chateau in the country, close to the railway, where he can retire and offer a large hospitality to his friends.

MALAKOFF.

The Last Insurrection Throughout Italy.

From the London Times, June 4(?).

We have to-day to record the melancholy fact that there has been a fresh insurrectionary attempt, and, of all districts in the Italian Peninsula, just in that one to which all reasonable men are looking with hope and confidence as the only one in which the work of Italian freedom has made some certain progress. We do not pretend as yet to explain the meaning of this foolish proceeding. We are not in the secrets of the petty Italian *camarillas*, which, in the various foreign capitals receive their inspiration from the leading refugees. We know no more of the matter than we publish to-day for the information of our readers. It seems that, some ten days back, the Sardinian Government had received information that an insurrectionary movement was intended at Genoa. On the 29th of last month the good people of Turin were startled with the intelligence that such a movement had actually taken place on the preceding night, but that it had been entirely defeated and put down. The enterprise seems to have been conducted with about the same measure of discretion as our own celebrated Ballingary campaign. A few *emigrés* had evaded the precautions of the authorities, and for their own misfortune had made their way into Genoa. They were neither respectable nor numerous. In addition to these "regulars" of insurrection, a few Genoese had taken share in the plot. At Genoa, as we are told, there is a certain amount of discontent at some recent Excise regulations, and at the Bill for the removal of the Royal Navy from Genoa to Spezzia, but such grievances, according to our northern notions, might be satisfied by a spirited discussion in the Chamber of Deputies—they scarcely necessitate a revolution and the shedding of blood. The good old dramatic machinery of Italian insurrection, with its daggers and its mystery, was, however, brought into play. When night drew on a small party attempted to make their way into the forts of the Diamante and Sperone, and were of course disarmed and captured. This result, however, was not obtained until they had murdered an unfortunate sergeant who endeavored single-handed to resist their entrance. The poor man fell, as a soldier should fall, in the discharge of his duty; his murderer and his assistants will be executed as a matter of course. The electric wire between Turin and Genoa was cut at a certain point, in order to prevent communication, but the force of the insurgents was so ridiculously disproportioned to the magnitude of their attempt that this act may be reckoned as one of simple mischief. Our information is as yet too uncertain to enable us to speak with any confidence, but it was rumored at Genoa that the emigrants engaged in this attempt had looked for simultaneous risings at Carrara, at Florence, at Naples and elsewhere. About forty persons had been arrested, and about fifty more, it is said, contrived to get on board a steamer and compelled the master and crew to steer, as some say, for Sicily, or, according to others, for a point of the Neapolitan coast. It is added that as soon as they landed they were met and overpowered by an armed force present on the spot, that some were killed, some were captured and others succeeded in making their escape to the mountains of Calabria, where the most fiery antagonists of the Neapolitan Government are leading the lives of hunted deer. This is all we know as yet of this last and most miserable attempt at insurrection in Italy.

Now, upon such imperfect information as that upon which we are writing it would be too much to charge this last act of madness to the account of M. Mazzini or any of his fellows. It is certain, however, that they are the disease of which these idle and petty insurrections are but the symptoms. They openly advocate the system, and, if not directly are indirectly responsible for its consequences. We most earnestly protest, in the name of humanity and civilization, against any further perseverance in such a policy. In 18[illegible] the spark of Italian independence was for a while stamped out under the rough tread of a foreign soldiery. The battle of Novara was a second and solemn warning that the time for winning independence had not yet come, even when Italy had cast aside the dagger of the midnight conspirator, and had stepped manfully into the field to win the rights of freemen with the freeman's steel. Nothing had ever come, nothing will ever come, of this coquetry with the shambles. We even doubt if the cause of Italian independence will ever be much advanced by any plot that the brain of a refugee can devise or the arm of a refugee can accomplish. Where shall we turn for examples in history of national freedom won by the efforts of an "emigration?" The fate of an emigrant is a sad one, and we would speak of it without disrespect, as of any real calamity which affects our fellow-creatures. It seems almost a necessity of his position that his imagination should become heated, his brain disordered, that his plans should be Quixotism, his policy a dream. In some miserable garret [illegible] he grimly considers the fate of empires which he is to conquer, of strong Governments which he is to overthrow, although he may be sorely driven to provide for himself the means of daily subsistence. He has no means of rectifying his conclusions by realities. He cherishes one idea in the secret chambers of his brain, for in whom shall he have confidence? and in the bitterness of his heart, [illegible] The idea which he himself would have scouted as ridiculous, impracticable, wicked, when he was first consigned to this dreary seclusion of thought and feeling, takes form at last from habit and from time it is gradually invested with the color hue of reality, it is to be carried out in practice, and of course it fails. It is of solemn truth that the independence of Italy will never be achieved by the men who have fled or have been driven from her soil, and who have spent the best years of their lives in exile, and in the errors which are the consequences of exile. The task is reserved for worthier men—for men, it may be, of aspirations less lofty and of less cultivated intellect, but, at any rate, for men who have remained in Italy.

From the London Times, July 7.

A letter from Genoa, of the 3rd instant, informs us that the movement at Leghorn was more serious than was at first believed. On the night of the 30th of June, several armed men attacked the principal guard-house of the town, but were repulsed. Another party attacked a second guard-house, but were likewise unsuccessful. At the same time several isolated Carabineers were stabbed. The disturbance recommenced on the following morning, and continued during the day. When the [illegible] Giorgio sailed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of July, the firing of musketry was still heard. The gates were closed, the inhabitants were in consternation, and the shops were shut. The insurgents who were taken [illegible]

[illegible]

When the steamboat Cagliari was captured by two Neapolitan frigates in the Gulf of Naples, the captain, [illegible] It was evident they had yielded only when violence had been employed. [illegible]

[illegible] the Sardinian and Neapolitan Governments had been apprised a month since by the French police that such a movement was in contemplation by the Mazzinians.

Paris (July 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

A private letter from Genoa, of the 3d inst., states as follows:

"A dispatch has been received from Sapri, a district of the valley of the province of Salerno. [illegible]

[illegible]

Here (at Genoa) the affair was begun [illegible] now all is tranquil [illegible]

[illegible]

Insurrection in Spain.

Madrid (July 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The conspiracy at Malaga [illegible]

[illegible]

Paris (July 5) Correspondence of the Times.

A private telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that disturbances had broken out in the South of Spain, but that they had been put down.

The African Labor Question.

From the London Times, July 7.

The extraordinary position of our tropical Colonies was forcibly illustrated in the discussion which occurred in the House of Commons on Friday [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GERMAN RIOT.

INQUEST ON MULLER.

More Evidence about the Shot which Killed Him.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Before Coroner Perry.

The investigation was resumed, this morning at 9 o'clock, in the room of the Court of Sessions. About the usual number of spectators was present.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER GILLETTE.

Anson Gillette, residing at No. 305 Bowery, was the first witness called.—Is a Policeman of the Seventeenth Ward.

Q.—What do you know regarding the affray on Sunday last? A.—I was on duty in Second avenue; a boy came running up from Avenue A, and reported that there were three policemen in Avenue A, and they were stoning and killing them, and he had better go to their assistance; I started and went down as fast as he could run; when getting near Avenue A met two or three policemen approaching with two or three prisoners; passed on down to the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street, and saw what appeared to be a crowd of men and their wives standing looking on; there was a stone thrown from the top of a house on the southwest corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; it struck the sidewalk behind witness, and rebounded, striking him on the heel, hurting him; requested those of the crowd who had women with them, and all, to leave; begged of them to leave; some did leave and some did not; passed on through the crowd; there was quite a large concourse of people; and then turned and came back, and saw stones flying from the same direction, he saw them at first; quite a collection of officers had then arrived in Fourth street; as he was passing up he saw a stone come from the upper part of a building and struck Officer Hedden, who fell.

Q.—Had you heard any firing previous to this? A.—Yes. I had heard one or two shots at some distance off.

Q.—Did they come from the officers? A.—No, there was only one officer there then.

Witness then came back to where Mr. Hedden was, and joined with the Police in a platoon; Capt. Hart, ordered them to form in platoon, and they did so; then ordered them to march forward, he being ahead; marched down a short distance when they all stopped; Capt. Hart requested the crowd to disperse; he spoke two or three times; others very loud; stones were also at that time coming from the same building witness spoke of before; the force was then ordered to march forward, and proceeded right up towards the corner building on avenue A and Fourth street, clearing the crowd out of the middle of the street; saw a man in the window right in front of where witness stood, who fired, and as he fired, his attention (witness' attention) was called to Capt. Hartt, supposing that he was the victim; that was the first pistol witness heard fired about there; thought that Capt. Hartt was 10 or 12 feet further down Avenue A than himself; while casting his eye towards Capt. Hartt, witness saw a little further on, a man fall; he was a large man who had no coat on.

Q.—Did he fall the moment the pistol was fired? A.—Yes, Sir, I thought so.

Q.—Did you hear any other pistol fired immediately after? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear any fired immediately before he fell? A.—I should think not; I was very much excited at that time.

After witness came back from the corner the officers fell in and marched down Avenue A towards Third-street; while going down they were assailed with a volley of stones from an alley-way, which struck several of the men, and injured some of them severely.

Q.—Well, what did you do then? A.—We went down the avenue, clearing the walk as well as we could; and then a man was shot.

Q.—Were there many people standing about this man you saw shot? A.—There were quite a number.

Q.—How many, about? A.—I should say about twenty.

Q.—How far was he from Captain Hartt? A.—About four to six feet.

To a Juror—On which side of the street did you stand when you say the man was shot? A.—On the southwest side, nearly opposite the second front window.

Q.—In what direction from you did Captain Hartt stand? A.—To my right.

Q.—Did Captain Hartt stand near the centre of the street? A.—No; he was near the sidewalk.

Q.—When you saw this man fall, was he nearly under the window, or at an angle? A.—He must have stood at an angle.

Q.—From which window did the shot come? A.—Cannot positively say; it might have been the second, and it might have been the third.

Q.—You are very sure he was not directly under the window, but a little one side? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Why did you think they were aiming at Captain Hartt? A.—Because there had been threats made of shooting him.

To the Coroner—Did you hear Captain Hartt give orders to fire? A.—I heard him give orders not to fire.

To a Juror—Did you have a pistol? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you fire it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see any other officer have a pistol? A.—Yes, I saw one.

Q.—Were you hurt much at the time of the disturbance? A.—Yes, I was struck several times on my legs, arms and back with stones, and have been laid up since; can hardly get around now; only two or three of the others have been laid up, though they were more or less injured.

The Coroner stated that Officer Hedden's physician called on him yesterday, and expressed an opinion that his patient was in quite a critical state.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS H. BERGEN.

Thomas H. Bergen, residing at No. 111 Second-street, was next called. Witness stated that the house he lives in is occupied as a school; he was in his room on Sunday evening, when he heard a great shouting in the direction of Fourth-street and Avenue A; he went up to the roof of his house, which overlooks the houses about there, and saw several men, whom he thought were policemen, running up the street; he then heard a number of shots fired, and then all was quiet; he thought he would go out and see what was the matter; he advanced up Avenue A to Third-street; as much as twenty minutes must have elapsed after he left the house until the Police appeared; lots of people were collected on the corner of the streets discoursing of the matter, but witness heard no shouting or noise, nor saw any trouble whatever while he was there; stood on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Third-street; the Police came up near him, numbering between 30 and 40; they formed two abreas, and ran across the street towards a butcher's shop on the northeast corner; witness said he ought to have mentioned that a crowd of people was flying up Avenue A in the middle of the street, before the *Police; as the Police ran across to the butcher's shop*, some of them began firing on the crowd; immediately a man standing about 10 or 12 feet from him was shot, he was within a dozen feet of the corner of Avenue A and Third street.

Q.—What kind of a man was he? A.—He was a good sized man.

Q.—Did he fall? A.—No; he started to run with the multitude.

Q.—How did you know the man was shot? A.—Why, the crowd exclaimed, "A man is shot."

Q.—You say he ran along with the crowd after he was shot; did you see any evidence that he was shot? A.—Yes; I saw him sally back, and he then moved along with the crowd.

Q.—Was the man standing still when he was shot? A.—He was.

Q.—Which way did the crowd go when the man who you say was shot moved along with them? A.—It went towards Third-street.

Q.—What further did you see at that time that made you think the man was shot? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Where were the police standing when the shot was fired? A.—They were formed in a line corner of Third street and Avenue A, facing towards Second-street.

Q.—Were they standing still at the time they fired? A.—Some of them were stationary, and some were in motion.

The Coroner here remarked that he would go on with the evidence if desired, but he thought it was very contradictory, and that one sentence refuted another.

The Jury requested that witness should go on.

Q.—How many of the officers did you see fire? A.—I should think 3 or 4.

Q.—Which way was the crowd going at this time? A.—They were running down Avenue A towards Second street.

Q.—How many shots did you hear fired? A.—I heard as many as fifteen or twenty in all.

Q.—Where did you stand in regard to the Police when they fired? A.—I stood on the south west corner of Avenue A and Third-street, the Police being in a line with me on Avenue A.

Q.—Which way did the Police fire? A.—They fired down Avenue A.

To a Juror—Do you say the Police were all firing down the street in one direction? A.—Some of them all these evils for which the sanitary party and that alone is responsible.

It is to be hoped that these are the dreams of an extreme Democratic Republican journal. Every effort for the cause, perhaps, show better the spirit of the Democratic party.

The reports are full of rumors of another California Boundary Expedition, undertaken to revenge the recent massacre. There is, however, no mention made on the authority of private letters, of no later date than our own advices from San Francisco. One of the letters say the expedition is to consist of 3,000 men. It is stated on better authority, that discovery made by Col. Graham, before his death, had compromitted several of the highest officials of the State.

The general health of the Republic continues good except in the Southern States, especially Guerrero, where very fatal epidemic fevers prevailed.

"The Vera Cruz Progreso, we find, announces the departure from that port, in good health and spirits, of the company of emigrants recently arrived at that port from this city, for their settlement at Papaloapan. The company consists of forty persons, provided with everything necessary for the success of their enterprise.

A Tampico correspondent of the *Tribune & Union* complains bitterly of the evasion of the import duties on the Rio Bravo, by which the whole country was flooded with goods of every description, to the great injury of the trade of that port.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

THE TARRYTOWN CASE.

Saturday morning Mr. Young renewed his motion for permitting the referee to take further testimony in this proceeding at Tarrytown, where a large number of the witnesses reside.

Mr. Noyes opposed, but his Honor directed that the witnesses be examined at Tarrytown on the 8th of September next; and in the meantime that Mr. Panfilia be at liberty to visit his children, and that his counsel be notified of the places where the children may be staying in the State.

Frank R. Jenkins vs. Helen L. Jenkins.—Divorce granted.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Wm. C. Whipple vs. Henry Cuntler—Writ of certiorari granted.

Geo. K. A. Richards and Stanley Mining Company vs. Roswell Green et al.—The motion to strike out the name of Rogden Mining Company as plaintiffs granted, with $10 costs.

C. Lane vs. Lutz et al.—Report confirmed.

A New M. P. Convicted of Assault and Battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 18.

Before Justices Osborne and Timoney.

POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

The prisoners' box was as full as usual, the offences charged being, for the most part, assaults and battery, petit larcenies, and keeping disorderly houses. The most interesting case that was tried was that of a Metropolitan policeman, charged with assault and battery, and an excess of zeal in the discharge of his duty. A large number of interested spectators attended to hear the proceedings in this case, and left after it was concluded.

Leonard Schieffin, of the Ninth Ward Police, was the defendant. James Bates, residing at the corner of Clinton and Cherry streets, entered the complaint, and in his affidavit, stated that about 5 o'clock last Sunday morning, he was standing on the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, when officers Schieffin and Gilmore came up and made inquiries about a man who was lying on a stoop asleep; they went to the man and tried to awaken him. Schieffin hit him with his club on the sole of the foot several times with this object. The man was aroused and in turning over accidentally hit one of them in the mouth. They got him on his feet and were going to arrest him and he refused to go with them and resisted, when officer Schieffin hit him on the head with a club.

Martin Ames was placed upon the stand and testified that he was the person who lay asleep on a stoop at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, July 12; the officers came up and Schieffin hit him with his club on the soles of his feet and afterwards on the head. The witness' head was bound with bloody rags.

Officer Gilmore said he was walking along with Officer Schieffin last Sunday, about 5 A. M., and saw a man lying on a stoop asleep and he went up and shook him to awaken him. There was blood on his shirt, and he thought he was drunk or had been in some fight. Schieffin asked a boy and the witness Bals if they knew him, and afterwards hit the man lightly on the soles of his boots to awaken him. Ames in turning over hit him (the witness) and then jumped up and struck Schieffin. Witness stooped down to pick up Ames' hat and heard a blow with a club and turned round and saw Schieffin with his club raised to strike the man. He told him not to strike him; they could arrest him without that, and they took him in the Station House. In White-street, Schieffin called Ames a son-of-a-b—h and raised his club to strike him again. *Judge Osborne.*—Was there sufficient resistance offered by Ames to Schieffin to warrant him in using his club. *Witness.*—Well, I can't answer as to that; I haven't been a policeman long enough to know; I never was in a row before in my life. *Judge*—Well, say man could answer that, whether he was a policeman or not. The witness said there were a number of persons with their coats off standing around. Alderman Clapsy cross-examined the witness, but elicited nothing further.

A boy was the next witness, and testified strongly against the prisoner. *Judge Osborne.*—I don't believe his testimony at all; he swears too strong.

Justice Brennan testified that he was looking out of his window in White-street, between four and five o'clock, Sunday morning, and he saw the two officers bringing the prisoner along; Ames turned to officer Gilmore, and said, "Can't you get me a doctor?" Schieffin thereupon seized him, and said, "You son-of-a-b—h, I'll get you a doctor!" and raised his club, and threatened to strike him, and he (witness) called out to him not to strike him.

Dr. Kilbourne testified to the nature of the wound in Ames' head. He could not tell how heavy a blow with a police club would have produced the injury.

Sergeant Nathaniel T. Hicks related what Schieffin had told him about the affair, and said Schieffin's lip was badly cut. *Counsel*—There doesn't seem to be much trouble about this case. *Judge Brennan* (with feeling)—It's one of them cases that make all the trouble in New-York—that's all. Counsel made a statement of the prisoner's case. *Mid. Clerk*—If it please your Honor I should like to say a word. *Judge Osborne*—You'd better not. The Court think they've got the whole case before them. We're disposed to protect officers in the discharge of their duty and in using the clubs when it is necessary, but when they show temper in executing their duty, the Court feel disposed to punish them. Officer Gilmore says he told Schieffin not to strike Ames, they could take him without that. We want to be impartial in our decision, and when an officer transcends his duty he ought to be punished. Under these circumstances we cannot see how we can get on and do our duty without pronouncing the prisoner guilty. In the meantime the matter will be laid before the Police Commissioners, and Schieffin must be here next Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, to receive sentence.

Officer Thomas F. Curry, of the Ninth Precinct Police, made complaint of assault and battery against John Heffer, of No. 111 East Thirty-third street. He said he was violently assaulted and beaten by the prisoner, July 13, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer. He was in the act of arresting the prisoner, who was dumping dirt in Hammond-street, for a violation of a Corporation ordinance. *Judge Osborne*—Well, the Judge (Brennan) says he knows him. We find him guilty and fine him $30.

Thomas McGarry, one of the Fourth of July rioters, detained on the complaint of Officer Leonard Schieffling, of the Ninth Ward Police, was brought up to be sentenced. A point of law was raised concerning the prisoner's right of appeal after a final judgment rendered in this Court, and he was remanded till Tuesday, when a decision will be rendered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 19, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 50@$7 62½; Pots, $7 75@$7 81½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 603 bbls., including 512 bbls. Pearls, and 891 bbls. Pots.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, has been procured in the Philadelphia markets, at $40 ⅌ ton, a reduction. Stock moderate, but in excess of the demand.

COFFEE—The demand is gradually reviving, and prices favor factors. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in better request at improving prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Middling	14⅝	15	14¾	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly offered and are in request, at $3 87½@$4 37½ ⅌ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ⅌ bbl. Mackerel are also comparatively scarce and are needed, at $9@$22 for large No. 1; $14@$16 for small do.; $13@$16 for small mackerel No. 2, large No. 2 being out of market; $8 50@$10 50 for large No. 3; and $8@$10 for medium do. ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring are quite limited in supply, and are material in price. Smoked Herring are coming forward sparingly and are in demand, at 40c. ⅌ box. Smoked Salmon, 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is from 5@10c. lower than previous quotations. Sales, 8,500 bbls. of late, mainly at prices within the current range.

GRAIN—Wheat is comparatively neglected for steady prices. Wabash, $1 [illegible] for ordinary Red. Western, $1 [illegible] for very handsome new White Genesee, $1 [illegible]. Prime lots of Western Red, $1 [illegible]. Chicago Tiger, [illegible] which sold at $1 [illegible]. It was [illegible] Rye is sparingly inquired for [illegible] at $1 14@$1 16 ⅌ bushel. Corn [illegible] improved at $1 10 ⅌ bushel. Oats [illegible] heavy at 65c. [illegible] for Western; 68c. [illegible] and for Jersey; 68c. [illegible] for Canadian; [illegible] for Penn., ⅌ bushel. Corn Meal [illegible] at custom prices. Sales, 10,000 [illegible] bbls., to look at from [illegible] 100 bbls. Rye Flour is [illegible] $5 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Meal is [illegible] $4 50 for Brandywine, $4 [illegible]. Buckwheat [illegible] wine command $2 [illegible] cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat is comparatively neglected for steady prices. Wabash, $1 [illegible] for ordinary Red. Western, $1 [illegible] for very handsome new White Genesee, $1 [illegible]. Prime lots of Western Red, $1 [illegible]. Chicago Tiger [illegible] which sold at $1 [illegible]. It was [illegible] Rye is sparingly inquired for [illegible] at $1 14@$1 16 ⅌ bushel. Corn [illegible] improved at $1 10 ⅌ bushel. Oats [illegible] heavy at 65c. [illegible] for Western; 68c. [illegible] and for Jersey; 68c. [illegible] for Canadian; [illegible] for Penn., ⅌ bushel. Corn Meal [illegible] at custom prices. Sales, 10,000 [illegible] bbls., to look at from [illegible] 100 bbls. Rye Flour is [illegible] $5 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Meal is [illegible] $4 50 for Brandywine, $4 [illegible]. Buckwheat [illegible] wine command $2 [illegible] cwt.

HAY—There were 600 bales River hay [illegible] 90c., ⅌ 100 lb.

HEMP—Is very sparingly inquired for [illegible] usual quotations: American [illegible] dec. dressed, $8 [illegible]; Italian, $[illegible]; Russian, $9 [illegible]; Jute, $2 [illegible]; Sisal, 8c. @9½c.; Sunn, 8c. @9½c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Mr. Hunt, [illegible] usual have been very active during the week, and have purchased [illegible] supply the wants of the trade, particularly for the [illegible] rates now ruling. The demand is principally in [illegible] wanted, although some [illegible] are [illegible] Eastern tanners have partially [illegible] purchased, which, we understand, [illegible] ago. The imports have been 19,867 from Rio Grande, 2,300 dry salted from Maracaibo, 2,775 dry salted from [illegible] 4,750 from Buenos Ayres, 1,000 from Calcutta, 1,000 from Cape of Good Hope, 1,000 from Manila, 1,000 from Singapore, 746 from Montevideo, 1,000 from Martha's Vineyard, 1,000 from [illegible], 1,918 from Rio Hacha, 20 from [illegible], making total of imports of 39,076 hides. 3,000 dry B. A., 1,000 for Baltimore, [illegible] hides, 6 months, usual selection, 20 [illegible] 20 lbs., at 21c., 18 months, usual selection, [illegible] Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 21½c., 6 months, [illegible] 9,000 dry Minas, 19 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, [illegible] tion; 1,000 dry Minas, 25 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 11,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Maracaibo, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Maracaibo, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 dry Maracaibo, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry Maracaibo, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry Rio Hacha, 19 lbs., at 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 675 dry Maracaibo, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, July 20, in season to mail by the U.S. Mail Steamship *Central America*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock. [illegible] paper will contain complete Summaries of [illegible] and Domestic Intelligence, received since [illegible] of the last Steamer for California; Reports of [illegible] Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full [illegible] Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible]—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton on the 8th inst., and the *Atlantic* from Liverpool on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. The news from Europe, brought by these vessels, is four days later. We have detailed accounts of the attempted insurrection in Italy. It was directed, it is said, against the King of Naples and the Pope—not with a view to the erection of a new form of Government—but to get rid of the Italian Bourbons, and expel the Austrians from Italy. There had also been rumors of insurrection in various parts of Spain, but, at latest advices, the country was tranquil. Another article from the London *Times* on the African labor question, published elsewhere, will attract attention. From [illegible] we learn that, in despite of all the efforts of the Government, the three Republican candidates, CAVAIGNAC, OLLIVIER, and DARIMON, were elected in Paris on the 5th and 6th inst. The work of shipping the Atlantic telegraph cable is progressing rapidly. On the 7th inst. over 600 miles had been shipped on board the *Agamemnon*, and it was expected that the *Niagara* would be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The next news from Europe—three days later—we shall probably receive from St. Johns, N. F. The *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, is now fully due there.

We have received files of papers from Mexico City to the 3d, and from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. The approaching war with Spain was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. It is expected that the conviction and execution of four of the murderers of SAN VICENTE will have some influence on the pending dispute. The elections at the Capital, which took place on the 28th ult., resulted, as we have already announced, in favor of the Liberal party. The country, nevertheless, is in a very unsettled state. ALVAREZ has been unable to suppress the insurrection of the South, and the discontent of the Indian population has become so general and so serious as to give much alarm to the Government.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at this port last evening, with later news from Havana. A row had occurred between the crew of the American bark *Albertina* and some Spaniards, in which one of the latter was killed. The Police had, in consequence, seized the vessel and an investigation of the affair was in progress when the *Black Warrior* left.

Additional advices from Kansas have been received, and we have an explanation of the reason which induced the issuing of the proclamation by the Governor against the people of Lawrence. A committee of the citizens of that place framed a City Charter for submission to the popular vote, which differed essentially from the one granted by the Legislature. This action, as it bids defiance to the Territorial Government, Gov. WALKER pronounces treasonable, and he has accordingly ordered a body of troops to the vicinity of Lawrence to enforce the Territorial law.

There was a prodigious excitement at the Street Commissioner's office on Saturday afternoon. Judge DAVIES quashed his own *certiorari*, and Judge PEABODY signed the warrant for the arrest of the Mayor and Aldermen's Street Commissioner DEVLIN. A constable, who was ordered by Judge PEABODY to fetch over the books of the Commissioner's office, was met when his work was half done, with an injunction from Judge INGRAHAM,—the Common Pleas had enjoined the Supreme Court, a most extraordinary and fresh proceeding. Meanwhile Mr. CONOVER, Governor KING's Street Commissioner, entered the Commissioner's office, and, as his friends lifted Mr. Deputy TURNER out of the principal seat, he slipped in, and proceeded immediately to appoint his clerks. DEVLIN was arrested on Judge PEABODY's warrant and sent into Eldridge-street Jail for contempt, and there he lies yet. Ex-Police Captain BENNETT, being on the spot, was suddenly developed a Deputy Sheriff, and in that capacity charged CONOVER with a breach of the peace. Justice WELSH coming in soon after, CONOVER delivered himself into his hands. The Justice gave him in charge of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, who formally announced him his prisoner; and then that so much of the police force as might be necessary to protect his (CONOVER's) office was at his service. Six policemen took the office in charge, and hold it for him till he arrives this morning.

A committee of mechanics, appointed by the General Superintendent of Police to report upon the condition of the Police Station-Houses on Saturday handed in the result of their investigations. All the houses, with the exception of the Second, Third, Fifth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth, are said to be very much out of order, and exceedingly dirty, with the furniture and fixtures broken, many of them having the appearance of being disarranged designedly. Even the exceptions to the general dirt and dilapidation require much repairing.

The remaining untaken shares of the Central Park Fund stock were taken on Saturday, making 3,750 shares in all. With the exception of 500 shares, the stock has been taken at par. The stock will be issued and certificates given in the usual form to-day. By the sale of these stocks the Central Park Commissioners get a very acceptable boon.

It is estimated that Mayor WOOD's resistance to the new Police law will cost over $150,000. The question is, will Mayor WOOD pay the bill, as he promised to do, or must the amount come out the pockets of tax-payers?

Capt. WALLING, of the Metropolitan Police, stationed at Seguine's Point for the defence of the "temporary hospital accommodations," has been striving all the past week to serve a warrant of arrest upon LATOURETTE, one of the parties identified by two witnesses as engaged in the attack of Sunday night. Last Thursday he entered and searched LATOURETTE's house. Friday night he was himself arrested by a Staten Island Constable on the charge of burglary, and robbing his (LATOURETTE's) house of $180. Capt. WALLING appeared before a Staten Island Justice on Saturday, and gave bail to answer for his appearance to answer the charge. This absurd attempt to gain time, and separate the Captain from his company on a Saturday night so that an attack by the oystermen on the Quarantine buildings was frustrated by the Captain's prompt action.

Many of the Sunday frequenters to Hoboken very narrowly escaped serious accident at the Barclay-street Ferry last evening. The safety chains parted and the bridge fell, while crowded with persons waiting for a boat to return to New-York. The reports as to the consequences vary materially. One states that a woman was drowned and several seriously injured, and another says there were none drowned, nor were there any seriously injured, although there were some thirty thrown into the River; while the Superintendent says: none were drowned, none were injured, and none were thrown into the water, except one, and he was taken out immediately. It is to be hoped that the last may prove to be the true report. There was a similar accident at the same Ferry on the 28th of May, 1854, and on that occasion, if we remember correctly, there were no lives lost.

The bark *J. G. Lewis*, which was arrested and brought to anchor in Buttermilk Channel under suspicions of being a slaver, has been for five days in charge of Deputy Marshal O'KEEFE. During this time a slight examination of the Captain's and mate's trunks were made, and some charts of the captain's, and trunks belonging to an absent and mysterious person carried ashore. Among the articles on board most suspected were two large try-kettles, which are used for cooking food for the slaves. There was, also, pretty good authority for believing that the *J. G. Lewis* had already landed one cargo of slaves in Cuba. But she was discharged by the order of Marshal on Saturday afternoon, and went to sea the same night. The reasons for the sudden decision have not been ascertained.

The foremen of all the different fire companies of the City have sent in their different reports to the Chief Engineer, from which the latter is now actively engaged in preparing the next annual report. The statements submitted show that during the past year there have been four new companies and about 1,000 men added to the Department. The present number of fire companies are 158, and firemen, 3,500.

The complement of fire-bell ringers for the City is thirty-three. There was a full list when the present Chief Engineer entered upon the duties of his office. He has dismissed two, and the Mayor five, making seven dismissals in all. From what has been said in the papers, and talked outside, one would suppose that Mr. HOWARD had dismissed all the old bell-ringers, and more too.

A concert was given on Friday night at the National Garten, in the Bowery, for the benefit of the wife of MULLER, the victim of the Seventeenth Ward riot. The proceeds of the concert was $50, which amount has been handed to the widow. A benefit for MULLER's wife is to be given Wednesday night at EUSTACHI's Volks' Theatre. The Committee appointed at the German meeting to solicit contributions in her behalf have collected nearly $150.

The cook of the brig *D. D. Doane*, a colored man, belonging to Cadiz, complains of outrageous treatment by the Captain and mate of that vessel. His name is ANDREW SUNG, and belongs to Cadiz in Spain. He is under arrest on the complaint of the Captain for an assault, which the cook alleges is trumped up to forestall *his* complaint, and wrong him out of his wages.

LUDWIG GUMPEL, one of the proprietors of the German lager bier saloon at No. 250 William-street, who was shot by his partner, WM. GEHRIGH, Saturday, died last evening at the Hospital from the effects of his injuries. He was unconscious from the time he was shot until he died, so that no *ante mortem* examination was had. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. GEHRIGH is still confined in the Tombs.

The testimony in the case of Captain CONWAY, charged with committing an outrage upon JANE HAGGARD, on board the packet-ship *Switzerland*, was concluded Saturday; the decision is reserved for a few days.

Three persons were drowned yesterday in the East River by the upsetting of a sail-boat. Their names were, Messrs. G. F. STONE, E. CONWAY and C. W. DICKINSON.

The Street Commissioner's Office.

Mr. D. D. CONOVER, the appointee of Gov. KING to the office of Street Commissioner, is at length in possession of the department rendered vacant by the death of Mr. TAYLOR. The decision of Judge PEABODY, dissent from it who may, places the question between Mr. CONOVER and Mr. DEVLIN just where the Metropolitan Police question was when the Supreme Court came to the conclusion which was afterwards sanctioned by the Court of Appeals. Judge PEABODY goes no further than to say that CONOVER is *de facto* Street Commissioner, and therefore entitled to the books and papers. The conduct of DEVLIN, which amounts to contempt of Court, is considered by some to be not even bailable as an offence, refusing as he has done either to give up the books of the office of which he illegally held possession, or to make the affidavit required in the premises. He still remains in the Eldridge-street jail, and but for the injunction granted by Judge INGRAHAM, refused as it formerly had been, after a lengthy argument, by Judge ROOSEVELT, the entire dynasty would have been changed from where it was a week ago. The injunction of Judge INGRAHAM, be it remarked, must probably be dissolved in a day or two; the proceedings in relation to the books of the department have already excited indignation enough in professional, as well as unprofessional circles, they being manifestly illegal.

The Street Commissionership question has, as yet, been only before single Judges. Neither do we perceive that any appeal has been made which would bring it before the full bench of the Supreme Court. The vacating by Judge DAVIES of his writ *a certiorari*, is, of itself, a sufficient indication of the opinion of that respectable authority; nor have we been able to meet with a single competent lawyer who really believes that the claims of DEVLIN are of sufficient weight to bear close scrutiny of any kind. The object of the legal gentlemen acting in behalf of Mr. DEVLIN, in getting out the *certiorari* writ, was, manifestly, to keep the whole matter in the Courts for two or three years. The case would only have come up, in the ordinary course of proceedings, after several hundreds of others, and the time for the appointment of another Street Commissioner might have intervened before it was decided. Now Messrs. BUSTEED & Co. have no resource but an appeal to the Supreme Court, or a *quo warranto*, which would lead to a decision within the first week after the next meeting of the Court of Appeals. Meanwhile Mr. CONOVER remains in possession, and not Mr. DEVLIN. Excepting with the assistance of rowdies, no immediate means are in Mayor WOOD's hands to oust Governor KING's nominee. The decisions given can be reversed, abstractly speaking, but this improbable result must be the work of time. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the affairs of the Street Department will go on smoothly, and to the public satisfaction.

Where is to be categoried, in the history of municipal integrity, the sum of money which Mr. DEVLIN is said to have expended, in order to obtain the short-lived incumbency of the Street Commissioner's Department? And the lots drawn by the Aldermen,—who shall recompense the holders of the prizes, which turn out to be such very sad-looking blanks? Is the Mayor to refund, to give some *quid pro quo*, or is *mum* to be the word with regard to the transactions of the last few weeks? And what is to become of Alderman HEALY? The only remedy we can suggest is to enter an appeal to Mr. CONOVER for mercy, and to induce him to number some of the most important of the dupes among his inspectors.

It may be as well to add, that the story of an assault by Mr. CONOVER upon Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner TURNER is incorrect. Mr. CONOVER emphatically denies that he either laid hands upon him or instigated any one else to do so. In the midst of the difficulties of Saturday, the late Deputy seemed unaware of his true position, and was certainly compelled to leave the inner room; but for this, much as it is to be regretted, we trust that none of the new incumbents are to be held responsible. It is sufficient for the public to know that Captain BENNETT was present for them to comprehend that a row was inevitable, if that functionary, under pretext of duty, could bring it about. If he held, as pretended, a power from the Sheriff, it is to be hoped that Mr. WILLETT will withdraw it, and thus render a decided service to the public.

The Court of Claims.

It is good economy in the State to treat the public creditor with consideration as well as justice, and according to some uniform system of settling accounts. The United States might have saved hundreds of millions, if at an early day a judicial bureau, or court, had been instituted, to take the place of the practice, so imperfect and corrupting in its influences, of direct Congressional action on claims against Government.

That mode of settlement with the public creditor was indeed *sui generis*. None such has prevailed, or at present obtains, in any civilized land. Even under most despotic Governments abroad, modes of adjudication are provided for the public claimant, under which his rights are protected and enforced against the State. In France there exists a perfect system of the kind, consisting of a series of tribunals, distinct from the ordinary law courts, in which as to matters of mutual account, the citizen may at all times implead the Government, and the Government the citizen. That system, styled administrative, terminates in the *Cours de Comptes*, a court of last resort, which ranks with the Court of *Cassation*, the highest court known by the laws of France.

In Great Britain the subject, through the "Writ of Right," has at all times his remedy, although once attended with delay and expense.

The mode which so long prevailed with us became at length imperfect and oppressive to such a degree, was so hurtful in its *morale*, and directed the attention of the Legislature so constantly, and to such an extent, from matters of more general importance, that a substitute became indispensible. Public opinion demanded it at the hands of Congress. In consequence was instituted the Court of Claims, which has been in existence now for two years or more, and has performed a large amount of business in a manner most thorough and acceptable.

That Court has its enemies. Claim-agents, generally, in and out of Congress, don't like it at all. It interferes seriously with their vocation; indeed, nearly altogether dispenses with it. They are continually prophesying the destruction of the Court. But that event, fortunately for the country, judging by facts, is far distant.

The strongest evidence that the Court of Claims commands public confidence, is that Congress has confirmed numbers of its judgments, indeed, nearly all of them reported, which, in due course, have come up for final consideration. In the number of the statutes at large, for the third session Thirty-fourth Congress, now before us, are at least eleven acts, passed without amendment as reported to Congress by the Court. And some of these cases were calculated to try the disposition of Congress, as they belonged to classes of claims heretofore there seldom looked upon with favor. Of the number is the claim of JOSEPH D. BEERS, for interest and damages on a bill of exchange, drawn in 1850, by Purser NALLE on the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of Commodore JONES, then in command of the Pacific squadron. The Department, after some demur and tedious delay, paid, as usual, the face only of the paper. The Court allowed the full demand for interest and damages, and the decision was promptly confirmed by Congress. This is the first time that the United States have brought themselves fully within the usual rules governing commercial paper.

The Court has already passed on claims, to an immense amount, adversely to the Government, and it will take a very large sum of money from the Treasury to discharge them. But it has also decided adversely to the claimant, upon scores of claims presented, and the public should bear well in mind, that an adverse judgment by the Court is fatal, not only to the particular claim rejected, but to all others of the same class, frequently numerous and amounting to millions. Thus Government saves immensely.

There is another way in which the United States must be a gainer by the Court. The public creditor, rendered hereafter independent, to a great extent, of the capricious action of Departments, and with the reasonable prospect before him of fair dealing, and an honest fulfillment of its contracts by Government, will naturally set out with views more moderate and correct, and corresponding dispositions on his part as creditor. His bargains with Government will, in consequence, prove less exacting and extravagant in his own favor.

The Court of Claims may be considered no longer an experiment. It has answered the purpose of its creation. But one other step is desirable in advance. Its judgments, subject perhaps to review by the Supreme Court, should pay themselves at the Treasury without additional legislation.

The Judges have recently separated, after a session *en permanence* of several months, to resume their arduous labors on the second Monday of October next.

The Police Appointments.

The impression is incorrect, which has lately been inculcated by a portion of the press, that no Democrats are to be appointed on the new Police. On the contrary, *every Democratic application* for the place of Policeman, has, thus far, been favorably received, and, when examined, favorably reported on. The exception has been made to most of those who belonged to Mayor WOOD's force, but the cases of no small number of these latter will, we have every reason to believe, be reconsidered. One or two of the Commissioners may still be disposed to act with less regard to the public interest than from a political and private bias, but they will not be in a majority, and their wishes will probably be overruled. It is particularly to be hoped that the community may not lose the valuable services of certain excellent officers who have never been carried away by partisan virulence, and who have gained the confidence of the people of their districts by their uniform good conduct.

Mr. DRAPER's successor has not yet been named. Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER is prominently named, and his selection would give universal satisfaction. General SANDFORD is, also, spoken of favorably, but it is judged that he would not accept. General WILLIAM HALL is considered by many to be the best man, and he may be selected to fill the vacant place. It is earnestly to be desired that a vigorous and energetic person, possessing the confidence of all parties, may be assigned to Mr. DRAPER's place, but it is understood that he will be requested to reconsider his hasty resignation.

Intervention in Foreign Affairs.

The position assumed by President BUCHANAN in relation to Nicaragua affairs appears to be very clearly stated in our Washington correspondence published a day or two since. Every discreet thinker must be gratified by the assurance that our Government will *not depart from* its policy of non-interference in the personal fight between the several claimants of the Transit grant. If the Executive should attempt to enforce the individual claims of either of these parties, the door would be opened to a perfect flood of applications for similar interference for the enforcement of private contracts of our citizens with various nations; nor is there any sound rule by which a distinction could be drawn between such claims, so as to provide for the enforcement of some and the refusal to enforce others.

The wisdom of the policy which declines to make the United States the guarantor of private contracts of citizens with foreign Governments, is most forcibly illustrated by a consideration of the responsibilities which the opposite policy would entail upon us. Of course we must admit, as against ourselves, the exercise of any right which we claim in our own behalf,—for international obligations are reciprocal. If we, as a nation, claim the right to enforce the contract made between our citizens and Great Britain, upon what good ground can we resist an attempt by the latter Government to hold us responsible for the repudiation of her obligation to foreign creditors for which Mississippi stands disgraced before the world? If we embrace the doctrine of interference in the one case, there is no escape from its corresponding responsibilities in the other.

So far Mr. BUCHANAN's position is highly commendable; but we are not so sure of the propriety of his proposed course in another respect, unless it is decided to be wise and prudent to inaugurate the policy of intervention in the affairs of foreign States,—such as was so generally repudiated when proposed in behalf of unfortunate Hungary. Upon what ground does the Administration object to Costa Rican conquest of Nicaragua? How do we get the right to interpose in the matter? Surely not by virtue of our right to what the authorities on international law denominate "innocent passage" through the territory of a friendly power,—for the change of jurisdiction does not in the least abate that right, or render it more difficult of exercise. On the contrary, we should be the gainers by any arrangement substituting a stable Government over the Nicaragua Transit Route for the weakness and imbecility which have hitherto utterly failed to protect and keep it open.

Again, as a nation we have no vested rights in Nicaragua, in connection with the Transit, to be affected by a change of jurisdiction, for we have no treaty with that Government inviting the opening of the inter-oceanic route through her territory. And if we *had* such vested rights, we could only insist that they should be preserved and protected by whatever power succeeds to the control of the State. To insist that the jurisdiction over the country shall not change because of our vested rights in it, would be simply absurd. There must be some mistake in this matter, or else Mr. BUCHANAN only proposes an appeal to the kindly feelings of Costa Rica in the premises, hoping that she will assent to a line of policy agreeable to the wishes of the United States. Certainly he does not propose to claim any *right* on our part to resist the absorption of Nicaragua. If he does—if that is to be the future policy of the United States with reference to Central America—assuredly *its* extension to the future may be claimed in the case of every nation on earth which excites our sympathies in its struggles against the efforts of Russia, Austria, or any other power, to bring it into subjection or crush out its national life. Once inaugurate the policy, and where, we ask, shall we stop?

A Critical Secretary.

The acts of the Legislature of 1857, came to us in two large volumes, accompanied by a declaration in these words, "I hereby certify that the following volume of the Laws of this State was printed under my direction. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State." The lawyers will find at various intervals throughout the volumes, a star affixed to some word and tallying to this foot-note "so in the original." It would seem that one of the Engrossing Clerks must have been a very poor penman, and had in various instances duplicated words or letters, and in some instances left out a little word or one letter, and these oversights are in effect "patented" by Mr. HEADLEY through his "star notes." Thus, at page 102, a repetition of an "if;" at page 390, of an "in;" at page 885, of a "the," etc.; at pages 109 and 571, the word "alderman" in singular when the context shows it should have been the plural, is marked; at page 266 the same for "day," which should be "ninety days" in the plural; at page 379, we find "sail village" for "said village;" at page 449 and in other places, the final "d" of "and" or the "t" of "at" are thus starred; at page 619 the word "buisiness" is thus misspelt; at page 443, Joseph is printed and starred as "Josheph," and scores of just such trivial mistakes are thus italicized, when the context shows that it was not general ignorance of etymology which caused the inaccuracies but a carelessness certainly reprehensible, yet much too small to occupy the labors of a Secretary of State, who, in half the time he has taken in "starring," could have added the proper letter or removed the improper one. Besides, from whence does Mr. HEADLEY derive his right to thus criticise the statutes? In certainly three instances he is a blunderer himself. Thus, on page 689, he italicises "seized" in the sentence "to certain lands of which THOMAS STANTFIELD died seized;" but the law-books show that this is a proper phrase, and that seizin' is as proper as seizin', and in earlier law-books more common. At page fifty-three he marks "and" in this sentence, "nor any funds or donations in *and of* its legitimate objects," when this is a recognized legal phrase. In the Police act he "stars" the word "number" in the section by which a book is ordered to be kept of the "number of meetings."

The Constabulary.

We gave in our paper, some days since, a report of proceedings and of an examination had before Recorder SMITH, in the case of Constables THOMPSON and WEST, arrested on a charge of gross official misconduct in connection with an execution placed in their hands from one of the City District Courts, against a Mr. SALENGER. The case is still under examination before the Recorder, who seems determined to go thoroughly into the matters involved. We leave Constables THOMPSON and WEST to his Honor, not wishing to comment on the pending proceedings against them otherwise than by reporting them as they progress. As public attention, however, is just now turned that way, we take the opportunity to offer some remarks upon the subject of Constables generally.

Constables, in this City, are a numerous and important class of officials. Very serious interests and duties are intrusted to them by law. Their power, if they be viciously disposed, of inflicting misery, is great, and extends to a very large class, and they are, generally, the most unprotected of all others in the community.

The City is divided into seven Districts, over each of which is placed a civil Justice, for the trial of small causes. To these tribunals the poor resort for redress. They are indeed emphatically the poor man's courts. Their justice is easy of access, if not always pure and abundant; and the expense of obtaining it is slight in comparison with Courts of higher grades. Of late years, and particularly by an Act of the last Legislature, their jurisdiction has been very much extended. It was formerly limited to cases of $50 or under. The amount was increased some years since to $100. By the Act of last Winter it has been extended to $250. This gives the District Court a wide range, and renders it a very important institution.

With the exception of the summons, by which actions in those Courts are commenced, and which by the law of last session any one can serve, all process out of District Courts, as executions, warrants of arrest, &c., is executed exclusively by constables. They enjoy a monopoly of the business, which, of course, is very great. Quite a squad of constables is attached to each one of the seven District Courts. They are generally men of little information or education. A large number of them can barely write out the necessary returns on the back of process, simple and stereotyped as they are; and most of them do it with very little regard to spelling or grammar. And yet their duties are delicate, and require no small amount of intelligence for their correct discharge.

Important as the position of the Constable is, the Law, in place of instructing him thoroughly, is almost silent as to his duties, and the manner of discharging them. He is left a discretion altogether too wide for one of his multiplied opportunities for mischief and oppression. Then, also, the law affords but slight protection to those whose interests are in his charge—whose money he handles; and the defendant is wholly at his mercy, from the almost entire absence of provisions for the punishment of his misconduct.

The official bond of a Constable only requires him "to pay to each and every person entitled thereto all such sums of money as the said Constable may become liable to pay on account of any execution which shall be delivered to him for collection." It is silent as to other liability on his part; no one can recover upon it, as in case of the Sheriff's bond, for other misconduct in office.

Then, there is no direct penalty or punishment provided for his case, where he is guilty of misconduct. He may, indeed, be removed, but that is, of course, insufficient. In our report of THOMPSON and WEST's case, it was stated that "the penalty for overcharging is not less than a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of $250." Our reporter was misled, probably, by his source of information. There is no law, to that effect, applicable in terms to Constables. There is among the Revised Statutes (2 R. S., 880, Sec. 53, 4th Ed.) a provision to the effect, that where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty shall be punished as a misdemeanor, namely, by fine and imprisonment as above. This is the act, we believe, under which a Constable may, if at all, be punished, and it seems applicable exclusively to cases of non-feasance or omission to do acts which the law enjoins upon him.

The law is evidently defective, as it relates to duties and liabilities of Constables, and the next Legislature should see to it that it is rendered adequate to the importance and necessities of the case.

As to the fees of Constables, in place of the items, "*Anxiety*, $6; *Thinking it over*, $4," &c., the law allows upon executions, besides, of course, the actual necessary outlays, the following fees and none other: For serving execution, five cents for every dollar of the first $50, and two cents and a half upon every dollar over that amount, and six cents for every mile, over one, traveled in "going" upon the duty.

The Constable cannot act by deputy. He must do everything in his own person. By the Act of last Winter, which we have referred to, his duties are extended. Warrants of arrest, issued by judges of the higher courts, may now be given for execution to him as well as the Sheriff. The same law, however, makes a serious inroad upon his office, by taking from him all business of the Marine Court, which now belongs to the Sheriff, except that the Constable, as any other citizen, may serve the summons out of that court for the commencement of actions. The preceding suggestions may be of interest to those who have business, at any time, with the City constabulary, and direct attention in the proper quarter to the defects in the law as it now stands.

VERY SUSPICIOUS.—The *Herald* has not contained a puff of Mayor WOOD in two entire days; but it has contained something of quite a different character in relation to his Honor.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night, Mme. LA GRANGE takes her farewell benefit, and bids adieu to her American friends. It is said that she will return to Europe at an early day, but this rumor we fancy is unfounded. Recently she has received very flattering proposals from Havana. A number of the richest Creole families have erected a new opera house, and they are anxious that the management should be placed in the hands of Mme. LA GRANGE. Inasmuch as they have agreed to insure her from loss, we presume she will accept the offer. Be this as it may, it seems pretty certain that for the present we shall lose one of the most admirable, painstaking and reliable of prima donna's. Her benefit to-night will we trust be a substantial token of the regard in which she is held. Totally free from the waywardness of her class, she has from the first devoted herself to the exact fulfillment of her promises to the public, and on no single occasion has disappointed even expectation. So faithful has she been to the public, that we search operatic history in vain for her equal.

A number of friends and admirers have purchased a golden crown, and the presentation is to take place to-night immediately after the entry of Mme. LA GRANGE in the first scene of "Norma." The courtesies of the occasion will, we are certain, be enjoyed by a very large audience.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Dancing is a cool employment, provided you merely look on. There is something peculiarly refreshing in watching the gyrations, vaultings and twirlings of a set of people who really don't seem to know what heat means, and who therefore are not entitled to the slightest sympathy. It is cooling to look on exertion, and be inactive. For these reasons Niblo's Garden appears to enjoy a remarkable share of public patronage, and especially on those nights when the new danseuse, Signorita ROLLA, appears. On Friday there was a splendid attendance to witness her impersonation of *Bella la Paquerette*, a very neat and amusing ballet, illustrative of country life and vicissitude. In this piece she has a good opportunity of displaying her pantomimic talent, although the necessities of the plot are not very exacting. Signorina ROLLA is a very neat artiste. She dances well and she acts well. Her talent is unquestionable, and her grace infinite. But she lacks the force and distinctness of artistes of the first class. Everything she attempts she accomplishes easily, for the simple reason that she does not attempt too much. That is certainly one great merit; another is, that she is handsome and young. Altogether she is an extremely agreeable person, and capable, in an eminent degree, of fixing the admiration of an audience. Her performance of *Bella* was extremely pretty, and the piece generally is played in an effective manner.

A new feature will be added to the performances at this house to-night. Before the regular entertainment and between the acts, there will be a Promenade Concert in the Garden—a pleasant place to cool off.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is decidedly the coolest house in the City. To this fact, no doubt, may be attributed the circumstance of its outliving all other dramatic temples. A few weeks ago every manager was going to have a dramatic Summer season; one by one they have dropped off, until Wallack's is left almost alone in the entire enjoyment of the dramatic field. To-night the excellent burlesque of the "Invisible Prince" will be revived, with Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the principal character. The other piece is "The Young Widow."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This theatre will open to-morrow night with Promenade Concerts, under the direction of Mr. NOLL.

OLYMPIC.—The successful burletta of "Olympians," and the "Pet of the Petticoats," will be played here to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three pieces are announced for to-night: "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the comic pantomime of "Salamagundi," and the drama of "Clari, the Maid of the Mill."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Professor WYMAN, the Wizard, gives two of his wonderful performances this afternoon and evening. The other attractions of the Museum are detailed in the advertisement.

The Police Commissioners.

The resignation of President DRAPER had not been officially made known to the Commissioners up to a late hour last evening, and doubts as to the correctness of the report were expressed by them, notwithstanding the publication of his letter of resignation.

A specimen of the new shield or badge to be worn by the officers of the Department was exhibited on Saturday. It is of German silver, rather smaller than the other, and neater in every respect. The words "Metropolitan Police" are more boldly defined, and the shield is divested of the sharp corners which were so objectionable in the former.

Mr. CHAS. ROBINSON, who formerly superintended the police and fire telegraphic apparatus, had an interview with the Commissioners on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. They requested him to proceed forthwith to put the police telegraph in order. He has examined the apparatus in all the Wards, and two or three of the lines are already in order. The others will all be ready before the end of the present week. The telegraph will immeasurably facilitate the business of the Deputy Superintendent, and he hopes to take possession to-day, and occupy as his head-quarters the old Chief's office, in the basement of the City Hall. A portion of these rooms have lately been in the use of the Street Department, but since Mr. CONOVER, has been installed Street Commissioner, he has consented to pass them over to the Deputy Superintendent.

A threatened Riot in the Seventeenth Ward.

About the middle of the afternoon report was made that the Dead Rabbits were coming up to Mackerelville in the Seventeenth Ward, to have a fight with the Forty Thieves and the Atlantic Blues; at first it was considered but another attempt to get up a sham fight, with a view to draw the Metropolitans into the contest, and then to join forces and give them battle. Captain HARTT was told they had gathered cart-loads of paving-stones and bricks on the house-tops for their reception. Under these circumstances he should act with great caution in going into any contest if it should be commenced.

Fatty WALSH was seen up in that part of the Ward on Saturday, apparently bent on mischief.

Several reports reached the Station-house that the Dead Rabbits were already assembled at the Corner of Avenue A. and Thirteenth-street. Our reporter accordingly visited and passed through the place. There were some fifty or sixty rough-looking customers perched upon the opposite corners of Thirteenth-street, with jackets off, several of them having clubs in their hands. The mob-spirit was evidently rampant, and they were only awaiting the appearance of a policeman, or some other plausible excuse, for beginning a row. As the reporter passed through the crowd he was taken for a Metropolitan. There was a sudden line formed, the word passed, and a crowd followed close after him in a menacing attitude. He kept along without pausing or looking behind, and concluded he couldn't go that way again soon. A policeman with his clothes on might cannot yet pass through that part of the Seventeenth Ward in safety. Captain HARTT, however, now thinks his own home unmolested.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from June 24 to July 2, 1857:

L. Westergaard, J. H. Baldwin, Aug. Budin, J. Lawery, J. A. Lawery, W. M. H. Brewer, E. Vance, J. S. Libby, Geo. Stevenson, R. D. Silliman, J. D. Yates Sommers, A. H. Magarry, E. Smalley, D. B. [illegible], F. J. Weeks, W. M. Tileston, W. H. Wilson, H. S. Warner, S. Wilder, Dr. H. W. Dudley and wife, J. B. Lawrence, H. G. Phillips and lady, John Riley, Jr., E. J. Woolsey, G. H. Shea, John E. Hyatt and wife, H. N. Cobb, C. Ludman, John P. Howard, [illegible] man, H. J. Van Dyke, G. G. Fleurat, [illegible], J. P. Wallace, W. A. Paddock, of New-York. J. W. Paxson, H. Cragie, A. Hill, of Virginia. G. W. Churchman and family, M. Ash, of Pennsylvania. L. D. C. Wood, J. E. Wheatherly, [illegible] and family, of Louisiana. Wm. Lilley, of Ohio. J. S. Guthbert, South Carolina.

The London *Globe* says that the visit which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French are expected to pay to Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne, in the early part of August, will be entirely of a private character, and it is not probable that the imperial visitors will extend their journey beyond [illegible] marine residence and the vicinity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[Telegraph Office, 9 o'clock—6 Walnut and 44 Spruce-sts.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Governor Walker—General Hagerty to Remain in Kansas—The Vera-Cruz Mission, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

The news is confirmed that the President has received a dispatch from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, that he had issued a proclamation commanding peace, and summoned a large military force to Lawrence to enforce it.

Governor WALKER is determined to maintain the laws and Constitution at all hazards, and the peop[illegible] feel that he is the man for an emergency. Cool [illegible] and determined, he possesses great nerve and is [illegible] of undaunted courage. It is fortunate for the peace and [illegible] of the country that an occasion has occurred to give Governor WALKER an opportunity to manifest his courage and ability, and to demonstrate the firm resolution to carry out his instructions and support to the letter the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill. His prompt action will have a great moral effect upon the people, and will no doubt be the means of preventing hereafter all acts which might have a tendency to lead to riot and bloodshed.

In accordance with the express wishes of Governor WALKER, Gen. HAGERTY, and a sufficient force of the Dragoons and Light Artillery will be detained at Fort Leavenworth until after the October elections. Col. Albert S. Johnston, of the Second Cavalry, now in Texas, will be ordered to proceed in command of the troops to Utah.

The Secretary of War left yesterday for Virginia, and will return on Monday. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

Secretary CASS has not yet taken up the Venezuela question. Mr. RAMIRZ' report is before him.

The United States Government require the island of Taboga, in the Bay of Panama, for indemnity for the past and security for the future. The British Government will then propose to acquire Isla del Rey. L. Y. Z.

Startling Disclosures in Reference to New-York Politics—Two Thirty Pieces of Silver in Active Circulation—Secret Movements for the Bargain and Sale of the Reform Organization—Parties to the Contract—Consideration—Mode of Delivery.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18, 1857.

Information has reached here of the movements on foot by a few individuals in your City to sell out the regular organization of the Democratic party to FERNANDO WOOD, for a price agreed upon.

The leading parties to this arrangement are, 1st, [illegible] P. BENNETT, who hails from Lancaster, Pa., and has squatted long enough in New-York to obtain through his claimed relationship with Mr. BUCHANAN an election as delegate to the Reform Committee, [illegible] to carry with Mr. B. the position held by [illegible] of New-Hampshire, in PIERCE'S [illegible] Cabinet. 2d, PETER W. ROSS, who has been promoted the nomination of THEODORE H. TOMPKINS, his son-in-law, for District Attorney—should the arrangement prove successful. 3d, ELIJAH F. PURDY, who pretends to be actuated by revenge, but really supposed to be made Chairman of the Consolidated swindle. 4th, THOMAS DUNLAP, of the Powder Mag, Deputy Naval Officer, who declares he will be Deputy Collector if successful, and says he "Controls the Committee." 5th, GEORGE F. THOMPSON, of the *News*, who does this an condition of receiving material aid for his paper. 6th, DAN B. DELAVAN, promised the nomination for Registrarship. 7th, E. B. CONOLLY, who hopes to be aided by the new combination in his aspirations for Clerkship of the next House of Representatives. 8th, BENJAMIN D. DILLAYE, General Appointer, a political emigrant from Syracuse, who is the "General Bum" of the arrangement, and labors under the delusion that meddlesomeness is influence. 9th, FRANCIS MORRAY, who boasts that he wields the Irish vote; and THOMAS WHEELAN, known as "Irish Tom," who is secured by promise of Governorship of the Almshouse in the forthcoming deal. This pack has been shuffled by Mr. WOOD in his own peculiar way; and he has every reason to hope that the knave (himself) will turn up as trump.

The plan seems to be this: A meeting of the Reform Committee is to be secured under the pretex of peace and harmony, and when convened a resolution will be sprung and forced through to swamp the new committee by calling it with the Wilson-Small men, at present packed—giving WOOD the absolute control of the combined organization. And when this has been effected, all the members of the Joint Committee who will not become the tools of FERNANDO WOOD will be expelled—as was done in the Wilson-Small Committee,—thus restoring to FERNANDO the entire dominion and perpetual control of the party, and undoing all that has been done towards a reform of the Primary Election system.

This is looked upon here as one of the most stupendous political plots of modern times, and creates great anxiety. It was supposed that the Reform movement had been settled on a lasting basis; and that whatever disputes existed in reference to local organizations, would be settled by the State Convention in favor of the Reform Committee, now in possession of Tammany Hall, and obviously the only regular organization of the Democratic Party in your City. The Wilson-Small Committee has no semblance of authority, because—independently of its equivocal position in relation to the differences between itself and the Savage Committee, to the decision of the Reform Convention, nearly all its members who were claimed to have been elected in January, have either retired from it or been expelled, their places being supplied with the tools of FERNANDO WOOD.

Thus, in the consolidation, Mr. WOOD would start with 130 votes solid—the whole being but 220; and with the votes and assistance of those whom we have named in the Reform Committee forming a dominant and tyrannical majority.

The merits of this controversy lie in a nutshell. In January last there were two organizations claiming to be the General Committee, presided over respectively by JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., and WILSON SMALL. An investigation took place as to their title, when it appeared that the Wilson-Small men had been got together by the vilest system of fraud ever concocted; the inspectors having been packed in advance—the appointment of election signed, before even the form of voting had been transacted; in many instances fictitious names inserted as elected, to be afterwards filled up by policemen in Mr. WOOD'S employ; and all the processes of fraud in the rotten system of ballot-box stuffing heretofore in use, were found developed therein, and in the highest state of perfection.

This culmination of wrong and party oppression brought about a storm of indignation amongst the members of the Democratic party, against which the leaders could not stand up; and the result was, that Mr. BUCHANAN's friends in your City, deeming this a proper period (there being no election at hand) to inaugurate a thorough reform in the mode of party organization, required that the differences between both Committees should be submitted to a Convention chosen equally by the two Committees; and this was agreed to by both. The delegates from each ward by the Wilson-Small and Savage organization respectively, in writing two delegates respectively—making 80 in all, and to these were added arbiters as agreed upon—the whole amounting to a Convention of 115, representing all shades of Democratic opinion in the City, and publishing as members, Messrs. WILSON SMALL and JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., Chairmen of the Contending Committees.

This Convention met, and within the time fixed by their notice by the agreement of the two Committees, they adopted a system of party organization by establishing Ward Associations, designed to give each Democratic voter an equal and honest voice in the selection of all delegates to nominating conventions; and, in conformity to this, three Ward Associations were formed, a General Committee which had been appointed by the Joint Committee of Seventy, and the Ward Associations proceeded to elect their delegates to the General Committee, which had been appointed by the Joint Committee of Seventy, and which has sole and exclusive possession of Tammany Hall.

The Savage Committee, acting in good faith, according to the agreement entered into, have disbanded. But the Wilson-Small body, in violation of their agreement, have refused to disband. In this state of the case, the question for the State Convention will simply be: "Shall the Wilson-Small Committee be continued in their original frauds and subsequent breach of faith, or shall the regular Tammany Hall Committee be sustained?" The answer cannot be doubtful.

The conspiracy to which we have referred is designed to prevent this issue being passed upon by the State Convention, and to induce the members of the regular Committee to cut their own throats before that time arrives. The difficulty, so far as FERNANDO is concerned, arose from his disappointment with regard to the Chairmanship of the new Committee—that post being assigned to EDWARD COOPER—and he imagines that, like Samson of old, being shorn of his political strength, he can still bring the temple down in ruins on the heads of the feasting Philistines; or that at least he can slay them with the jaw-bone of an ass. (Query—Any allusion to TOM DUNLAP's chin?)

It is reported here, but not believed, that Mr. SOUSLE favors this scheme to break down the reform movement. It is known that he favored the Reform movement from the commencement, in all their steps from the first struggling origin to their final triumphant close; the particulars of which you will receive by mail in a few days. Besides, the movement has been supported by all the members of Congress from New-York, four of whom—HORACE F. CLARK, JOHN KELLY, DAN E. SICKLES and JOHN COCHRANE, having been active members of the Reform Convention; and WM. B. MACLAY and ELIJAH WARD having joined the associations in their respective Wards, and the latter even assuming the presidency of the Sixteenth Ward Association.

Mr. BUCHANAN desires to sustain the Reform movement, and that the differences between the two Committees should be submitted to the State Convention, and that the decision there made shall be sustained by the Federal officers without exception. It is plain, therefore, that the new Committee has only to stand its ground to be established beyond dispute or question as the only regular Democratic organization in the City of New-York. The complaint that the present Ward associations are not perfect, is an objection that can be easily remedied; and it has been suggested by Mr. COBB that any restriction to the admission of any Democrat shall be removed, so that the only pretext for complaint may be taken away. This the new Committee will undoubtedly do, if their views are correctly represented by the gentlemen who are at present here on their behalf; and, we would ask, with all the Democratic voters enrolled in single Ward associations, what shadow of substance remains for the assertion that the Democratic Party is not united in your City?

It has been reported here that Mr. SOUSLE threatens to use the influence of the Custom House to crush through the Wilson Small (otherwise Wood) movement, but the compliment is here paid to Mr. SOUSLE of entirely disbelieving it. It is known that your new Collector is a man of few words, and that there are many impudent pretenders who claim to speak for him by authority—including FERNANDO WOOD himself, who, generally, commences all political discourse with the expression, "SOUSLE and I have agreed." This mode of manufacture, Mr. COBB believes to be the only authority for the insulting insinuation.

The President is very emphatic in his declarations that the Custom-House spoils shall not be used to coerce or purchase the votes of representatives against their consciences. Custom-House dictation, he says, divided the Democratic party in Mr. PIERCE'S time, and the day for "crushing out" independent men has passed. He does not want to see the party divided again, through the forced resistance of men who will not submit to dishonor, and of these matters, with fuller details of events and conversations, I will send you full particulars by next mail.

HEAD QUARTERS.

News from Kansas.

THE CAUSE OF GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 18, 1857.

GOV. WALKER'S proclamation to the people of Lawrence is received here. Its issue grew out of the fact that a Committee, acting in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, had framed for submission to the popular vote a City Charter differing essentially from that granted by the Territorial Legislature, thereby bidding defiance to the Territorial Government.

This action of the Committee Gov. WALKER pronounces to be treasonable, and he has ordered a body of troops to the vicinity of Lawrence, in order to prevent further proceedings in the premises, and to enforce the law.

The statement that it is WALKER's design, through this movement, to keep in Kansas the troops designed for Utah, as a pretext for the administration to back out of the Utah expedition, is mere speculation.

News from Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

The brig *R. W. Packer*, Capt. MAYO, has arrived from Port-au-Prince, bringing dates to the 1st inst. Captain MAYO reports that the sickness was increasing and business very dull. COFFEE and LOGWOOD were very scarce. The *R. W. Packer* left Port-au-Prince with two-thirds of a cargo, after waiting for twenty-five days. While there the first officer of the brig and one seaman died, and on the passage to this port the captain's son, aged 16 years, died of the fever.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July 19—7 P. M.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., with three days later advices from Europe, now fully due at this port, has not yet been signalled.

The weather is cloudy, and there is an appearance of rain.

Another Fire at the State Lunatic Asylum.

UTICA, Saturday, July 18.

A fire broke out in this city this afternoon about five o'clock, which consumed a large stone barn belonging to the State Lunatic Asylum, used as a storehouse for the furniture saved from the fire last Tuesday. The walls only are left standing. Loss about $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of a patient at the Asylum.

Alleged Shameful Outrage on a Sailor.

The brig *D. D. Evans*, Capt. WARREN, of Brewster, Me., arrived on Wednesday, from Nuevitas. On Saturday Capt. WARREN made complaint against his cook and steward, a colored man, named ANDREW SUSE, for an assault upon him with a carving-knife, in some port where the vessel touched. A warrant was procured and given to Deputy United States Marshal O'KEEFE to execute. The offender had been landed at the Sailor's Retreat, Staten Island. He was represented as a most dangerous man, and very turbulent. Mr. O'KEEFE accordingly provided himself with handcuffs, and made every preparation for capturing a hard subject. Upon arriving at the Retreat, *however*, he was very much surprised to find a diminutive and harmless-looking colored man, *crippled in his limbs*, with marks of bruises and wounds upon his face, and scarcely able to stand or go. One of his knee joints was fractured, or so badly swollen as to make him a cripple; in a word this poor black man says he has been the victim of most inhuman treatment on the part of this Captain and his officers. ANDREW SUSE belongs to Cadiz, in Spain, and says he shipped with Captain WARREN as a Spanish subject, about four months since, for a voyage to the West Indies, to act as cook and steward; that the Captain and mate, soon after sailing, began to abuse him, frequently beating and otherwise maltreating him. They stopped at Jacksonville, Fla., where he was taken out of the vessel and confined in jail until the vessel sailed. In Havana he offered to refund what was due the vessel of the month's advance he had received, if the captain would allow him to leave the vessel and escape his miseries. But he was refused a discharge, and, upon attempting to find the Spanish Consul, was arrested and thrown into prison, and kept at hard labor by the Captain's orders. *They then went to Nuevitas, and returned to New-York.* On the passage home, ANDREW alleges he was *flogged, seized to the vessel's anchor, and triced up* the main-stay by his wrists, and otherwise brutally maltreated; that he was at one time cut down from the stay, and fell into a molasses hogshead, badly injuring his knee; that for three weeks he was kept tied up, and fed on bread and water. He wholly denies that he ever attempted any assault upon the Captain, and says that the charge has been trumped against him to forestall all his complaint against the captain and mate for the abuses he has suffered, and to cheat him out of his wages, some $60, now coming to him. ANDREW is in the custody of the Deputy Marshal, who intends to have the case investigated, to aid him in which he wishes to see ANDREW's shipmates.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Seizure of an American Ship by the Police of Havana—Shipping, &c.

The U. S. M. steamship *Black Warrior* sailed from New-Orleans on the 12th, Havana on the 15th, and arrived at this port early yesterday afternoon.

From Havana, we learn that a Spanish sailor was reported to have been killed in a row with the crew of the American bark *Albertina*, on the night of the 11th. The police had in consequence taken possession of the vessel, (as she lay at the wharf,) and no one was allowed to go on board or leave her, except the American Consul or his deputy, Mr. SAVAGE, who has been examining the crew. The result of the examination by the deputy Consul had not transpired.

The British ship-of-the-line *Orion*, propeller, Capt. BERRIEN, arrived at Havana on the 14th, from the Isthmus, and was to sail in a few days for Halifax, all well on board.

The American Consul, Col. BUTLER, would leave on the 23d for New-Orleans, on a visit to the States.

Sugar market as last reported. Stock at Havana 140,000 boxes, at Matanzas 75,000. Exchange improved—on London 11¼ ⅌ cent. premium, on New-York and Boston ⅜ ⅌ cent. to 1 ⅌ cent. premium. Freights dull, and but little tonnage in the port. The city still free from the fever.

The Liquor-Shops Shut, and a Quiet Sunday.

Yesterday was a model Sunday in all the Wards of the City, except the Seventeenth, in which the riotous disposition was not altogether quelled, though there was no actual outbreak. The observance of the law, enforcing the closing of liquor saloons on Sunday, was pretty general, the violations being principally on the part of keepers of lager-bier cellars of the lower class. After dark, however, most of the drinking-places on Broadway, of the more pretentious order, were busied in vending potations that were not confined to lemonade, lemon-soda, sarsaparilla, or even cider. In the Bowery and William-street lager-bier flowed freely after 9 o'clock, and in Avenue A there was no pretence of observing the law after 8 o'clock P. M., or thereabouts. Still, in defiance of lager-bier, weiss-bier, and the more potent draughts, yesterday was the most quiet Sunday our City has enjoyed for a long time. The following ordinance, issued and signed by the District-Attorney, and distributed to each Police station, is answerable for much of the improvement.

The public sale or public keeping of liquor upon Sunday is forbidden, *not because the article is liquor*, but because the law for thirty years has forbidden the sale of *any* thing on that day (except meats, fish and milk, before 9 o'clock, A. M.) It is forbidden not because the Police law or the new license law *first* forbid, for the Revised Statutes forbid it and *the Ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty passed in* 1855 (see collection authorized to be printed in 1855 at page 518) forbid it. *All these prohibitions are concurrent.* Whilst it may be a new thing to close shops on Sunday, the law took on the subject is no novelty. But the Police law only makes a new penalty in these words:

SEC. 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person *to publicly keep or dispose* of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, or upon any day of public election within the said the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the People of the State of New-York by the District Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund hereby authorized," (the fund for sick and disabled policemen.)

By the ordinances of the Mayor and Aldermen a concurrent remedy of arrest or warrant by a magistrate is provided and the prohibition specific as to wine, ale, lager-bier as well as to the general phrase intoxicating liquor.

The undersigned being charged by law with a duty whose disobedience renders him liable to a prosecution himself for misdemeanor, and by permission of the Board of Police, and in furtherance of his duty upon their orders, submits the following plan of instructions to patrolmen:

Take the foregoing explanations of the law, and carefully, but politely, inform *every* vender, not only of liquors, but of all wares and merchandise on Sunday, of the provisions, and request an immediate closing up of the establishment, in such a way as to indicate to the public that no sale is to be expected. The law cannot force a man to evacuate his store entirely on a Sunday—that is a question of morals. Nor to entirely close the *access* of air or light if it be *necessary* for him to have this, as may be the case when the store is as well his premises of residence.

If he refuses or neglects—or if under pretence of closing, still "publicly keeps and disposes of wares," then *each Patrolman* will please to fill up the blanks below, and at close of Sunday file with Inspector, who will send them to the undersigned.

The undersigned will then commence suit for the $50 penalty, or proceed under the Ordinance as the exigencies of the case may demand, and the blanks thus filled up will be his voucher for evidence. *Patrolmen will remember the new penalty is for their benefit, since the proceeds go to the fund for their relief & sick etc.* And the undersigned will, if costs be obtained, also devote them to the fund after deducting disbursements.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

The reports from the various Wards to a late hour last night, were as follows:

First Ward.—This Ward was comparatively quiet. That is, there were less than a dozen knock-downs and grog-shop affrays. All such were soon put down by the police—the belligerents being either arrested or dispersed. These difficulties were nearly all confined to the western section of the district. During a fight in BARNEY Lows' grog shop in Washington-street, a laboring man, named WILLIAM HYERSON, living at No. 6 Carlisle-street, was knocked down, and then had his lip bitten nearly off by his assailant. Officer C. L. DEGE of the Second Ward conveyed the man to the drug store of Dr. VAN LIEN, corner of Rector and Greenwich-streets, where the lip was sewed on again. *The liquor stores were very generally closed.* Not all the dealers have yet been notified in this Ward of the new law compelling them to shut their places on Sundays. *When this notice is fully promulgated and* fully understood, the law will be fully complied with. *So say* the police.

Second Ward.—This little Ward is nearly always well-behaved. It has less low places of resort than any other in the City. It outdid itself yesterday in quietness. A few of the liquor-sellers kept open, but the bars of the principal public houses were "dry" to all but boarders.

Third Ward.—This Ward, which does not embrace what, under ordinary circumstances, may be considered the most peaceful part of the City, inasmuch as it includes a large portion of West, Washington and Greenwich-streets, where a small row is the usual concomitant of a fine or wet Sunday—this Third Ward was yesterday noted for the great tranquility which prevailed. Inspector HOPKINS reports everything unwontedly quiet. The liquor stores were generally closed altogether. In Washington and Greenwich streets liquor was sold at about thirty places with unclosed doors. At about the same number of places the doors were fastened, and, ostensibly, no rum was to be procured, but the "knowing ones" were easily admitted, and with less daylight than usual, as many "horns" as on previous Sabbaths were engulphed. But altogether the Ward was very quiet, and as far as the Police discovered, altogether moral.

Fourth Ward.—Not for a long time was the Fourth Ward so quiet as on yesterday. The police had but very little to do. They took in "a few for drunkenness, and, for stealing a pair of gaiters, one old bummer," who made the welkin ring with long-continued bellowing, when placed in the cells. His friends explained his annoying conduct by saying that he had the delirium tremens. Late in the day a drunken man was taken from the boarding-house No. 99 Cliff-street, where he created a great disturbance, and stabbed a woman in the arm with a sword. Many of the drinking places—nearly all of them the very worst—were closed, but many were also open—especially in Roosevelt and the streets leading from the Bowery. All such have been noted. A man named JAMES HOARE was attacked by a party of ruffians at the corner of Roosevelt and Cherry streets, about two *o'clock on Sunday morning, and severely* cut in the cheek and over the eye. He was taken to Dr. HUTCHINSON, 90 Cherry-st., when, after having his wounds dressed, he was conveyed home by his friends.

The Jews along Chatham-st. were very generally closed; those that were open appeared to be occupied also by the proprietors as a residence. The lager bier and liquor shops were mostly shut. The cigar stores and ice-cream saloons paid but little attention to the order.

Fifth Ward.—Sergeant HUTCHINGS reported everything well in this Ward yesterday, with one exception. At BIRLE's "Old Star," in Lispenard-street, three ruffians named JAMES MCLEOD, THOMAS CARPENTER and JOHN HAMILIN, being unable to procure liquor, attacked the premises, beat the door in, and broke the window. They were quickly arrested and lodged in the Station-house of this Ward. With this exception, everything in the Ward was quiet.

Sixth Ward.—Old residents declared that never before had they seen such a quiet Sunday in the Sixth Ward. This quietness was owing, of course, in a great measure to the general observance of the law requiring all bar-rooms to be closed. The stoops and sidewalks were never so crowded with men, women and children, seeking dubious air and conversation away from their narrow apartments up crooked alleys and *lofty buildings.* Their sports were somewhat rough and boisterous, but it was all good-natured and peaceable. The police were about with badge and shield, and were *treated respectably. At 10 o'clock in the* forenoon, a poorly clad and dejected-looking woman applied to Sergeant HICKS for lodging. She gave her name as JANE ECKER, said she was a native of England, and 28 years of age; that she was homeless and weary, and desired a place to rest, at least for a while. She was sent down stairs, and placed in a lodging-apartment with another woman. In about ten minutes after the first occupant of the cell called loudly for help. An officer going to ascertain the cause, found the woman ECKER lying upon the floor, vomiting freely. She was pale and speechless, and exhibited other indications of suffering from poison. A physician was sent for, when it was discovered that she had taken diluted caustic—so much of it, the physician thought, as to defeat the purpose intended. A vial with a portion of the stuff was found in her pocket. Remedies were administered, and at last accounts [illegible]

[illegible]

PATRICK DUFFIN, cor. Chatham and Varick.
SILAS H. COLWELL, No. 301 West-street.
DAVID S. PAGE, No. 501 West-street.

The evidence against these persons was also plain, and doubtless speedy justice will be meted them.

Ninth Ward.—The old Station-house of this Ward, at No. 94 Charles-street, is yet unoccupied by the Police of this Ward, whose head quarters are to be found at Jefferson Market. Sergeant SHARPES reported last night everything unusually quiet. In nine years he had never known a more tranquil Sunday. Out of nearly 400 drinking-places, only 11 were found in open violation of the law.

Tenth Ward.—Sergeant DAVIS, who was in charge at sunset, says he has never known it more quiet in the Tenth Ward since his connection with the Police Department. With a few exceptions the lager bier and liquor shops were closed; the Jews, as a general thing, also closed their places of business. They will go into their new (the old) Station-houses probably on Wednesday of the present week.

From the Bowery, through Division-street to Essex, our reporter counted some forty places of business open. Of these there were only some half dozen liquor and lager-bier shops, the balance were cigar stores, fruit and ice-cream saloons, and millinery shops. Many of the latter evidently being occupied as residences, and there was very little business doing.

Eleventh Ward.—The old Station-house was taken possession of on Saturday, swept and garnished, and everything was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. Neither lager bier nor liquor were anywhere openly sold, at least the exceptions were very rare.

Thirteenth Ward.—The old station house, which has been thoroughly cleansed and put in excellent order, has been occupied since Saturday afternoon. Sergeant STEERS, who went personally through the Ward, found all quiet; the liquor and lager bier shops nearly all closed; and during five years of the twelve he has been on the Police, he has never seen it more peaceable. There were some exceptions which were bold and defiant in their violation of the law; these will be reported to day. They have only specials in the Ward; the Jews were not notified, but will be as soon as their organization is complete. Mr. C. ROBINSON is making the tour of the station-houses for the purpose of examining the Telegraph apparatus, which will probably be in working order during the present week.

Seventeenth Ward.—Capt. HARTT reports a general obedience to the order for closing stores on Sunday in his Ward, and throughout the day there was no disturbance reported. The Police were patroling the Ward.

The reporter, however, found the German Theatre, KARL's, and many other lager bier saloons in full blast, and through Avenue A, there were very few of these roberts shut up, and these, at sunset, had a light inside, showing that the places were occupied, even if the lager was not dispensed. The open and defiant manner in which the business was going on showed a determination to disregard any and all orders for shutting shop on Sunday.

They took possession of their new Station house on the 16th.

Eighteenth Ward.—All quiet. Only a few petty offenders arrested. Liquor places nearly all closed.

Nineteenth Ward.—No difficulty of any importance occurred in this Precinct. Places where intoxicating liquors are sold showed respect for the Sunday law, but the lager-bier places did a great business.

The Police Station-houses—Their Condition.

A Committee of mechanics appointed to examine into the condition of the City Station-houses, on Saturday made the following report:

F. A. Tallmadge, Superintendent:

SIR: In conformity with your request, we visited the following Station-houses, and would beg leave to report as follows:

First Ward.—The Station-house was closed, and we could not ascertain the whereabouts of the person having the key.

Second Ward.—Found the house in good condition except cleaning, which was being done under the direction of Sergeant WEED. Found several of the iron bedsteads broken, and chairs out of repair.

Third Ward.—Is in a fair condition, except white-washing and scrubbing, which was being done under the direction of Capt. HOPKINS. It wants clothes-closets for each man, the same as the Eighth and some of the other Wards have. It requires painting throughout, some new floors in the cells, and some of the locks need repairing, &c.

Fourth Ward.—Found this house in a very filthy condition—the bedsteads and furniture in a broken and damaged state, the Croton and gas pipes out of order, and the gas escaping. The house will require painting, scrubbing, whitewashing, &c., throughout.

Fifth Ward.—This house is in good order, except the water-closets and sewer connecting with the main sewer, which is partially stopped up and overflows when much used. Wants painting and white-washing. Furniture in pretty good order.

Sixth Ward.—This house is in a very bad condition. The water-pipes are out of order. The plaster is much damaged in consequence of the roof leaking in several places. The officer in command says it will require a new roof. The furniture and oil-cloths are all worn out, and the house will require a thorough cleaning and painting. The stone steps require resetting, the lamps repaired, &c.

Seventh Ward.—The house is in a very dirty condition. The scrubbing was being done under the direction of the officer in charge; the bedsteads are many of them out of order and the Captain's desk requires covering; the gas pipes are broken; the oil-cloths and furniture are much damaged; locks for the cells require repairing, and the water closets are not fit for use and should be altered so as to be self-acting; the lower stairs require repairing very much; the wood work should be painted.

Eighth Ward.—The house requires painting inside and out, and the Captain's private room requires papering; some additional closets for the men, also new window shades, oil-cloth on platform around the desk are required; part of the cellar needs flagging and the lodgers' apartments require to be fitted up; bolts on windows and locks on doors.

Ninth Ward.—The house is in a filthy condition; requires whitewashing and repainting very much; the lumbing work is much out of order; the flagging in the yard will have to be relaid to prevent the water from running in the cellar; the locks are out of order; windows are also required for ventilation; also new hose and pipes are needed.

Tenth Ward.—Wants cleaning and painting; chairs, furniture and some of the bedsteads need repairing.

Eleventh Ward.—The house is in pretty good order except whitewashing and cleaning; the furniture and many of the bedsteads are much damaged; the wood work requires painting and the part that is grained needs varnishing.

Twelfth Ward.—This house is very much out of order and requires considerable repairs; the roof is an old shingle one; the plaster and painting require overhauling; the roof should be raised, and a tin one substituted. The office requires refitting; a lodging-room is also required for the use of male and female lodgers; the bedsteads are all in good order; the house needs whitewashing and cleaning.

Thirteenth Ward.—This house is much out of order; the gas pipes and telegraph wires are broken, and this appears to have been done intentionally; the furniture also is badly broken; the house is being whitewashed and cleaned under the direction of the officer in charge.

Fourteenth Ward.—This house is in very good order, with the exception of the cells; which require cleaning and whitewashing and new bunks or bedsteads, the present ones being full of vermin, &c. The doors of the cells are much out of order; the gas pipes require repairing; the front office requires painting.

Fifteenth Ward.—This house is in very bad order and requires a great deal of repairing; the cells and sleeping-rooms are out of order, and the iron bedsteads and furniture are badly broken; the house needs repainting inside and out; the plastering is much broken; the house is old and will cost from $500 to $750 to make the necessary alterations and repairs.

Sixteenth Ward.—This house is in good condition, and is being cleaned under the direction of the officer in command; requires some cells for female lodgers; also some locks and clothes closets for the men.

Seventeenth Ward.—This house is in good order; requires to be whitewashed, cleaned, and painted inside; the furniture is much out of order.

Eighteenth Ward.—The house is in good order and requires only whitewashing and cleaning; the furniture requires no repair; the water-closets are out of order.

Nineteenth Ward.—This house is in a bad condition, and requires cleaning and whitewashing throughout and a thorough painting. The sidewalk needs flagging, and the cells should be repaired.

Twentieth Ward.—The walls and floors want washing and cleaning throughout. The furniture and bedsteads are out of order, and the locks on front door want repairing.

Twenty-first Ward.—This house is much out of repair; wants new floor laid on first story, and needs cleaning, whitewashing and painting. This house is hired by the year. The furniture needs repairing.

Twenty-second Ward.—This house is in a very bad [illegible]

[illegible]

A BOAT CAPSIZED—THREE LIVES LOST—[illegible] terday morning three persons—Miss G. F. [illegible] F. CONWAY and C. W. DICKINSON—left the foot of Ninetieth-street in a sail-boat for Harlem, where they intended to spend the day. But, after having [illegible] from a pleasant sail down the East River to go up to their destination, all their canvas was raised and the boat keeled over, throwing the inmates into the water. There were some boys bathing near by, who procured a boat and proceeded towards them as soon as they could. The men were clinging to the sides of the boat when the boys started, but the woman had gone down. Before the boys reached the boat the men became exhausted and went down, so that all three were joined. They were grappled for by some fishermen, but none of the bodies had been recovered at a late hour last evening. The names of the parties were ascertained from articles found in the boat, which is in the hands of Mr. DAVENPORT, at the foot of One Hundred and First-street, for identification.

LOG OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, D. L. WILCOX, master, from HAVRE, July 8, *via* Cowes, (Southampton,) to New-York.

Left Havre July 8, at noon, and Cowes the same evening at 8 o'clock.

July.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Miles.
9	Dead reckoning.		205
10	49 54	12 48	296
11	49 55	21 54	315
12	50 01	27 35	335
13	49 56	33 40	346
14	49 59	41 10	301
15	47 00	45 30	298
16	44 40	50 30	325
17	42 45	52 30	306
18	40 50	59 40	296
19 at 4 o'clock A. M., up with light ship, and stopped in consequence of dense fog. Distance			245
Total, miles			3,263

Time, 10 days, 10 hours from Cowes, and 19 days, 20 hours from Havre, including detention at Cowes. Had a stormy Winter passage as regards weather and sea.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

NEW-JERSEY.

Accident at Hoboken Ferry.

At 8¼ o'clock, last evening, the chains of the bridge in the Barclay-street Ferry slip, at Hoboken, gave way, and the bridge sunk so rapidly that several persons were precipitated overboard, and many others were wet considerably. It is believed, however, that all were rescued from the water. An accident of the same nature occurred with the same bridge two years ago, at which time several lives were lost. The bridges should be constructed with floats under them.

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. MARSELL, Superintendent of the Ferry, makes the following statement as to the accident. A large crowd was on the bridge waiting the arrival of a boat, which was but a few yards from the slip. There may have been, and doubtless was, nearly a thousand people on the bridge.

He stood at one of the wheels, preparing to let down the bridge, when suddenly the supporting chain gave way on his side, followed by the instantaneous breaking of the hook of the chain opposite. The forward part of the bridge at once fell to the water, which fortunately, from its being nearly high tide at the time was only two or three feet from the bridge. There was considerable excitement for a few minutes, and he was apprehensive that a large number had been thrown into the water and some of them drowned, with severe injuries to others. But one man only was thrown into the water and he was speedily rescued, having sustained no other damage than getting his clothes drenched. Several sustained slight bruises from the hurry and jam, in trying to get off from the bridge.

The bridge had two very heavy safety chains, in addition to the ordinary chains.

He thinks that it was not the weight of the passengers that broke the chains, but some flaw in the one that gave way first. Mr. MARSELL says that he invariably cautions people from crowding in two large numbers upon the ferry bridges but it is impossible to make them give any attention to it. He says, moreover, that, as Superintendent of the ferries he has expended large sums of money at different times in making improvements upon the Ferries, simply to insure additional security to the lives of passengers. He expects for all this that a large number of passengers will be killed some day, and although the fault is wholly their own, the company have to pay a round sum of damages.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York, to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in the City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect,
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.
ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. ARBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OF MONEY BY SICKNESS.

RADWAY & CO. offer to the citizens of New-York City, to pay to every one who remains sick with dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, diarrhœa, constipation of the bowels, six hours after the R. R. R. remedies have been used, if they are not so far cured as to be enabled to report themselves able to attend to business, for the time they lose through sickness by the above complaints. He will furthermore, agree to keep in good health during the sickly summer months, the citizens of New-York who will follow our instructions, under forfeiture of paying for all loss of time for sickness. Those desirous of availing themselves of this benefit will please call at our office, No. 162 Fulton-st., and record their names and residences. He will pay every patient of ours who takes our remedies for every business hour lost from sickness.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, *No. 458 Broadway*, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

IMPORTANCE OF DAILY EVACUATIONS.—IT is dangerous, during hot weather, to retain the refuse or undigested food within the bowels over twenty-four hours. All who have not regular discharges from the bowels once in twenty-four hours, should take a dose of Radway's Regulators, one or two of which will be sufficient to correct all irregularities, and keep the liver, heart, kidneys bladder, stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural condition. *Let those of our citizens who are subject to* dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, constipation, costiveness, sickness at stomach, headache, nervousness, take one of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, during the hot weather, and we will guarantee that they will continue in a perfect state of health, with a good appetite and easy digestion. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints, or any other malady where the system is in pain, should use Radway's Ready Relief in connection with Radway's Regulators. We care not how sick the patient may be, (if only recently attacked,) we will guarantee a cure in twelve hours.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

CANCER AND CONSUMPTION TREATMENT.—The undersigned, in consequence of the number of patients under treatment, are

[illegible] in Western Illinois and Michigan.

[illegible], Saturday, July 11, 1857.

Leaving Iowa, where my last was dated, I visited Western Illinois, and passed over the entire length of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, from Quincy on the Mississippi River, to Chicago, a distance of 260 miles. For the first 100 miles, from Quincy to Galesburg, there is nothing special to be noted. There are many good fields of wheat, but much of the corn appears quite backward, and a very favorable season [illegible] to give an average crop. From Galesburg, northward or northeast, most of the way to Chicago, is one of the finest sections of prairie country I have visited. Wheat is grown extensively, chiefly of the Spring variety, and all unite in saying that this crop never looked better at this season here. [illegible]. In Bureau County I saw 900 acres in one plot, owned by three brothers, I believe. Wheat fields of fifty to one, two and three hundred acres, are not uncommon.

From Chicago to this point, along the Michigan Central Railroad, there is a fair sprinkling of Winter wheat fields, most of which show exceedingly well for an abundant harvest. The midge is reported as far [illegible] than last year. Corn is quite as far advanced as in many places I have visited hundreds of miles further south, and farmers generally say they [illegible] hopes of a full yield, if the Autumnal frosts do not come on early. Oats and other Spring crops are as good as usual, I believe, if not better than the average.

At [illegible] I noticed that several persons are commencing the culture of small fruits, especially strawberries, for the Chicago market, and the enterprise [illegible] pay well, as that city, having no immediate [illegible] country adapted to these fruits, is now [illegible] dependent upon the Cincinnati market for them. [illegible] I noticed at several Chicago market [illegible] raised in Kentucky, a dozen miles south of Cincinnati, and learned that the largest supply of [illegible] this season had come from the [illegible]. J.

The Wine Crop in France.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The wine-growers appear to have successfully [illegible] the oidium with sulphur in the few places [illegible] the disease has appeared, and great hopes are [illegible] of the forthcoming vintage.

The price of wine is well kept up at Bercy, notwithstanding the favorable accounts from the wine provinces [illegible]. Transactions are quiet at Macon, [illegible] a tendency to full prices. The Bordeaux wine market is also quiet. The result of the blossoming is watched with anxiety. The proprietors of vineyards still express an opinion that there will be no great fall in the price of wine even should there be an abundant vintage. The price of spirits distilled from beetroot [illegible] is quoted in Paris at 115f. the hectolitre.

The *Moniteur Vinicole* says:

"To the dry and warm weather of the last few weeks have succeeded heavy storms of rain, which, without having done general mischief, have caused a certain degree of uneasiness. The blossoming of the vine, which is happily over in the south, is not yet over in the other vinegrowing countries, and fears are therefore entertained that damage may have been done. The danger, however, will be less if the change from wet to great heat does not come on too suddenly. The storms which have taken place during the last week at Paris and in a number of the departments have not been innocuous, as the hail has done damage in certain localities, particularly in the Moselle, from Pont-a-Mousson to Metz. Everywhere else the vine continues to look prosperous."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

ISN'T IT SO?

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and easy, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by storekeepers throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for Arthur's. It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George sts., PHILADELPHIA.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent, also, Manufacturer of Masser's Wonderful Five Minute Freezer, No. 6 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

MASSER'S WONDERFUL FIVE MINUTE FREEZERS!

These Popular Machines have now become a necessary appendage to every well-regulated family—enabling them to enjoy one of the greatest luxuries with little trouble and at trifling expense. Sizes, three quarts, four quarts, six quarts, eight quarts, and fourteen quarts.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway, always obtain good situations. Students entering this week will receive private lessons, be practically qualified for Fall business by September. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and [illegible] book-keepers. Two [illegible] seats vacant. Apply this day or evening.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. [illegible]. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The second summer quarter commences July 22. One of the Principals may be seen at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

THE MISSES ROSE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 23 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND [illegible], mailed at Alexandria, Va., on the 13th inst., directed to Messrs. Le Duray & Co., New-York:

No. [illegible], issued to Benjamin Cross, 120 acres.
No. 41,341, issued to Joel C. Harper, 120 acres.
No. 65,812, issued to Rebecca S. Meade, 160 acres.
No. 61,4[illegible], issued to Catharine Elkins, 160 acres.
No. [illegible], issued to Wm. Ashford, 160 acres.
No. 45,790, issued to Samuel Sunby, 160 acres.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, as caveats have been filed at the department in Washington.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$500 REWARD.—GRAY HAIR RESTORED—We will forfeit the above for any article equal to our Regenerator for restoring gray hair to its original color. Warranted in any case. Price $1.

KNIGHT & CO., No. 493 Broadway.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Great trotting, Monday, June 20, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Purse and stake, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5. H. Woodruff names b. m. *Rose of Washington*, to go as they please; J. D. McMann, b. m. *Flora Temple*, in harness.

Such an exciting race has never taken place within the recollection of our turfites. An immense amount of money is already staked on the result. *Flora* will have to [illegible] to maintain her reputation as mistress of the [illegible] great trial race, as *Rose* is the fastest young mare in this State. It will be decidedly the best trot of the season. Look out for tall time. Stand from under [illegible].—The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., returning as soon as the race is over.

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box, [illegible] by General Andrew Jackson, will hold their final meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present, and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

Price $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible].

PRATT'S PATENT.—These machines are warranted [illegible]. If persons wishing to purchase will [illegible] them and their work, they will need no [illegible]. They are called the ladies' companion. Call and see them at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

WM. DE LABANO & CO., DECORATIVE [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, respectfully [illegible] the public that they carry on every branch of exterior and interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, and [illegible] painting, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most [illegible] artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE.

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

700 pieces beautiful English Lawns, fast colors, 8 cents per yard, worth 18 cents.

1,200 pieces Light Challeys, 12 cents.

8 cases beautiful Brilliants, one shilling.

18 cases English Calicoes, 9 yards for 51 cents.

23 cases Brown and White and Black and White Lawns, 6¼ cents.

The above are all greatly reduced in price, and well worth inspection. Call early.

ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st.

One Price only. three doors above Monroe.

LANE & PORTER

Will commence to-day the sale of THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS, on all of which has been made an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Owing to the death of one of the firm and the consequent DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, this rich and varied stock will be sold at UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

No. 317, old No. 73, Canal-st.

MANTILLAS,

MANTILLAS,

MANTILLAS,

50 per cent. below cost, to enable me to effect a clearance before the 1st of August. One Price only.

ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

One of the best selected stock of Silks in this City, Now selling off, BELOW COST, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE! GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!

The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the ADVANCED STATE OF THE SEASON, to offer for sale at once, the whole of their IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their IMMEDIATE AND ENTIRE CLEARANCE, WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold entirely REGARDLESS OF COST!

Comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to OVER $150,000!

It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.

The public will therefore please TAKE NOTICE that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to 1st September.

Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs.

LYONS & JONES, Proprietors of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION, AT THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., Will offer, this day:

50 pieces Plaid and Striped Silks, 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s 6d.

30 pieces, very heavy and rich, 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., and 8s., original price 10s. and 12s.

40 pieces elegant Silk Poplins, 4s. 6d. per yard, reduced from one dollar.

150 elegant Flounced Barege Robes, half cost.

200 fine English Lawns, only 8 cts. per yard, cost 18 cts.

150 French Lawns, only 1s., cost 25 cts.

200 fine English Calico, only 8 cts., worth 1s.

250 fine White Brilliants, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.

50 White Plaid Jaconets, only 1s.

150 richly Trimmed Mantillas, very cheap.

200 Dusters and Traveling Cloaks, from $1 upward.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER FOR THE LADIES.

Extraordinary reduction made in the prices of our entire stock of Summer goods.

Flounced barege robes Reduced 25 per cent.

Printed bareges Reduced 25 per cent.

Printed jaconets and lawns Reduced 25 per cent.

All other articles which are only suitable for Summer wear have been reduced so as to effect their entire clearance before the 1st September, when we shall commence receiving our European purchases for the Fall trade.

G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS. A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT!

LADIES, before purchasing elsewhere, call at No. 551 BROADWAY, and examine the following very desirable DRESS GOODS, for DEEP and SECOND MOURNING:

10,000 yards beautiful French Muslins, 12½ cents per yard.

3,000 yards 4-5 Tissues, 25 cents per yard.

5,000 yards Plain and Plaid Bareges, 25 cents per yard.

1,000 fine French Muslin Robes, $2 per robe.

2,000 the Finest Imported, $3 per robe.

LADIES (especially strangers) will please observe.

W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts., Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country.

A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.

Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,518, Post-Office.

MANTILLAS, No. 361 Broadway.

The balance of our stock of MANTILLAS has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.

GEORGE BULPIN.

BRODIE'S SUMMER MANTILLAS.

THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE, and must be closed out before AUGUST 3, to make room for wholesale FALL STOCK.

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF LACES,

Embracing Honiton, Guipure, Maltese, Point Applique, English Thread, &c.; also, Rich Honiton Lace Sets, Rich Embroidered Muslin do.,

Now selling off at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No 73) Canal-st.

WADDINGS, WADDINGS, BLACK AND WHITE.

The subscriber is now receiving his Fall waddings, and respectfully invites his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call. The waddings are of the first quality, ranging from 3, 4, and 6 ounces to the dozen yards. Call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

RICH MANTILLAS.

The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE wrecks, consisting in part of prints, delaines, linens, cloths, cassimeres, silks and goods for Summer wear. Also, on hand at all times, a very full assortment of Irish linens and linen goods, by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. F. SMITH'S NEW STORY

Will be commenced in the September No. of the NEW YORK JOURNAL—an Historical Tale—by the author of "Dick Tarlton," "Minnie Grey," &c., &c., entitled "THE YOUNG PRETENDER; Or, a Hundred Years Ago." S. FRENCH, Publisher, 122 Nassau-street.

AUGUST NUMBER OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Did you get the July number of the LADY'S BOOK for your wife? If you did, then is there a necessity for her to have the August number to get the continuation of those valuable receipts for preserving; the numbers ought also to be kept for future reference.

"Autumn Flowers" is a most splendid engraving, and the fashion plate is the gem of the season. There are an infinite number of embroidery patterns, a mantilla from Brodie, sofa cushion and something entirely new, a pincushion made with pins or beads, design for the cape of a child's coat, patch work, collar, painting on glass and lessons in drawing, basques, capes and sleeves, Doyleys, modelling on glass, basque for a young lady and how to cut it, instructions in stay-making and how to cut them, with an explanatory diagram, flouncings for skirts and sleeves, besides numerous other articles. There are in all [illegible] engravings, 60 articles by the best writers, and 100 pages. For sale by all the dealers.

NEW MUSIC—"WE PITCH OUR TENTS ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND." A few ideas in a few verses sung in a "Few Days," by a "few" of the "Tribe of Jessie." Price 25 cents. Just published, by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, July 20, 1857.

FAREWELL BENEFIT, and LAST APPEARANCE in America of Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

When will be presented, BY GENERAL DESIRE, Bellini's most popular opera, in 2 acts, of NORMA.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE (in her great role of Norma.)

Mme. SIEDENBURG, Signori ARNOLDI, COLETTI, And other well-known artists, in the principal roles.

Conductor..........................Signor TORRIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle..........$1

Secured Seats..........................Fifty cents extra

Family Circle..............25c; Amphitheatre..........25c

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 50 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock daily.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The managerial enterprises of the present season was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made THE SUMMER GARDEN [illegible] the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.

To produce a cool atmosphere THE INDIAN PUNKAS [illegible] has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION has been introduced into any public building in this country.

MONDAY, July 20, first night of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, with new scenery, dresses and appointments. MRS. JOHN WOOD, as Don Leander, Apollo and the Amazon. Mr. Walcot as Furibond. Mr Davenport as the Marquis. Miss Manners as Abricotina. Miss Emily Melton as the Princess, and a splendid cast.

The pleasant afterpiece of THE YOUNG WIDOW.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets..............50 cents—Children..........Half price

MONDAY EVENING, July 20. A NEW FEATURE.

PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN!

GRAND BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE.

Second night of the talented and beautiful SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA.

BELLA LA PAQUERETTE, [illegible] in which she will sustain four characters.

New grand Pas de Deux Noble by Signorina Rolla and Paul Brillant.

The Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden will commence at 7 o'clock, and will continue till the rise of the curtain; also during the intermission.

The excellent vaudeville company, composed of Messrs. George Jordan, T. Placide Grosvener, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in the capital petite comedy of TRYING IT ON.

Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1857.

The popular vocalist, MISS BEHREND, will appear.

AN UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS, From the Academy of Music.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC.

FAMOUS BAND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN will be constantly playing over a MAGNIFICENT GLACIER OF REAL ICE.

Admission..........................25 cents

Secured balcony seats..............50 cents

Doors open at 7½; will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL BENEFIT and Last Appearance in America of MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, TO-NIGHT.

S. THALBERG,

Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her great rôle of NORMA, at the Academy of Music TO-NIGHT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers and Czar of all the appliances of Magic, the far-famed PROFESSOR WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, in Chemistry, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Natural Philosophy generally, and so-called Magic, besides VENTRILOQUISM in Eight Voices, the Speaking Automaton, and the Life-Moving Figures. Previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views, a complete illustration of A TOUR TO EUROPE. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, or Chamber of the Picturesque, is still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, the Wax Works, &c., may all be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to M. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 20, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.

266,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 8 per cent. Land Grant Bonds (hypothecated).

4052.20 Sacramento City Funded and Water Loan 7 and 10 per cents. Interest payable quarterly and semi-annually. (See catalogue.)

1,000 Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company Bonds.

6,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

9,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

4,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company's 6 per cent. Bonds.

50 shares Bank of Hornellsville, N. Y..........$100 each

The right to subscribe to 6½ shares Bank of America.

80 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank..........$25 each

80 shares Island City Bank..........$[illegible] each

40 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co..........$100 each

100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co..........$15 each

50 shares North American Insurance Co..........$50 each

325 shares Great Western (Ill.) Railroad..........$100 each

75 shares American and European Joint Stock Express and Exchange Company..........$100 each

2,610 shares United States Hosiery Co..........$10 each

100 shares Manchester Mining Co..........$100 each

20 shares Manhattan Oil Co..........$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 23.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF DAMaged Goods for account of Underwriters.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY NEXT, at their store, No. 92 Broadway, the following goods saved from the wreck of the Liverpool packetship *Samuel Willets*:

Blankets—5 bales 250 pairs Gentinella blue, blue and gray mixed blankets.

Shirtings—2 bales 400 pieces brown Shirtings.

Mohair Lustres—1 case 50 pieces 6-4 superfine mohair lustres.

Cashmere Merinos—5 cases 160 pieces 7-4 black and colored cashmere merinos.

Rolled Jaconets—1 case 100 pieces rolled jaconets.

Chintz Furnitures—1 case 30 pieces chintz furnitures.

Ginghams—2 cases 130 pieces fine fancy ginghams.

Handkerchiefs—1 case 500 dozen Verona, Madras and Turkey red handkerchiefs.

1 case 400 dozen assorted linen-cambric handkerchiefs.

Mufflers—1 case 300 dozen fine printed mufflers.

Diapers—4 bales 175 pieces whitey-brown lined diapers.

Brussels Carpets—3 bales 18 pieces English Brussels carpets.

Shawls—1 bale 200 assorted long and square wool shawls.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed Birds, consisting of a great variety of specimens found in North and South America, single, on branches, and under shades; also several shades, containing many specimens prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith, Esq.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a six-seat rockaway, in good order, cost $300; also a tilbury, made by one of the best City makers, and in good order. Also, a sorrel mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted kind in all harness and under saddle, stands without tying, free driver; is very valuable for family or physician's use, having been driven by a doctor the last two months in the City; came from Green County this Spring, and cost $350; warranted sound. Also, light top wagon and harness, made to order by good City maker. The whole sold without reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 20, AT 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, valuable paintings and works of art, contained in house No. 158 West 21st st., at 10 o'clock precisely—furnished first-class throughout—all of which will be peremptorily sold, without reserve, among which is a splendid collection of Art-Union paintings, elegant four round corner rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, rich vases and parlor ornaments, with every description of rich rosewood, oak and mahogany parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, great variety of rich silver ware, China, cut glass, &c. For full particulars of which see *Herald* and *Express*. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive, without regard to weather, and goods must be removed immediately.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY.—BY J. & H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, July 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots for city and country dealers, all kinds white granite ware, edged, dipt, c. c. and yellow ware. Also, 100 packages glass ware, and part of a retailers' stock. Sale positive.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, in the City or country; thorough good cooks, plain cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, waiter girls; also, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Servants' Office, No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, RESpectful and obliging Scotch girl, with good references; is fond of children, can do plain sewing, or would go to do chamber-work and waiting; also, for an experienced middle-aged woman, well recommended, to cook, wash and iron; is a good bread and plain pastry maker, and for capability and disposition would please any lady in want of help. Apply at No. 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN with excellent City reference, situations in the City or Country. One does the cooking, washing and ironing in good style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8 a month. The other as chambermaid; assists with the washing; wages $6; will go a few miles in the country. They are fully competent. Call at 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Girl, a situation as chambermaid and assistant washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family as a good plain cook and washer and ironer. A home in a religious family is of more importance than wages. Any one keeping Roman Catholic help need not apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT MRS. MANNING'S EMPLOYment Agency, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., situations for 3 Scotch cooks, 1 English chambermaid and seamstress, 2 colored women for housework, 2 North of Ireland Protestant women as cooks, washers and ironers, all with first-class references. Employers wishing help will feel satisfied by calling on Mrs. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; he can take care of horses well, or work on a farm; she can bake, and is a good hand over milk and butter; and also, by a very neat Protestant man as coachman or waiter, having acted in both capacities, is well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer, excellent baker, neat, smart, and respectful to her employers; has served three years in her last place—from whence she is highly recommended. Can be seen No. 124 Mott-st., near Grand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL REspectable young women, one is English, and a first-rate seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation to assist or superintend household affairs in a small family; is very capable and can give the best references. Address L. R., Lower Post-Office.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS—In City and country, by applying this day, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 260 6th av., near 22d-st., can make good selections from a large number of respectable, competent servants, with good references. On hand, several smart Protestant girls. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND WASHER and ironer, to go a short distance in the country, by the *Hudson River Railroad*. Apply at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL GENtlemen's furnishing store; one acquainted with the business, and can give good references, may address H W., *Times* office, stating the salary required.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY, AS VICE PRINCIPAL IN a female seminary; she must have had considerable experience in a boarding school, and be qualified to take charge of advanced classes in English; one who can give instruction in drawing and painting, and an Episcopalian, preferred, or who can combine with the English, French or music, to assist in these departments. Salary liberal. Apply immediately to GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal Shirley Female Seminary, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials of his ability and morality will be produced. Apply, by letter, to W., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG GRADUATE OF THE University of Paris desires to obtain a situation in an Academy or private family. Can teach French, English, Latin and Greek. Call on CHARLES WEST, No. 226 23d-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.

N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING.—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is now well furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel.

C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For a dry, healthy atmosphere, large rooms, plenty of fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location every way desirable, inquire at No. 23 Amity-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 18 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—A chance seldom to be met with is now offered to the shoe trade to settle in one of the most pleasantly situated towns in the State of New-Jersey. The place has a population of 5,000 inhabitants, and is growing rapidly. To a man with about $800 in cash it is a good opportunity. Any person wishing to change their location, to settle in the country, will do well to attend to the above advertisement. N. B.—Or would take the right kind of a man in as partner in the business. Can be seen at No. 307 Pearl-st. on Tuesday, 21st inst., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 3,967 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTERest in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 322 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $6,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

EXCHANGE BROKERS' OFFICE FOR SALE—Good will and fixtures, doing a business of from sixty to ninety dollars per week profit. To be sold on account of sickness. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises No 238 Fulton-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

$700 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL DRUG Store in one of the principal thoroughfares in this City—selling on account of retiring from business. Address C. D., No. 155, *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR sale with Lease of premises in, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Address B. C., Box 399 N. Y. P. O.

No. 115 Norfolk-st., } New-York, July 16, 1857. }

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to our varnish storage sheds in 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the night of the 15th instant.

WILLIAM TILDEN & NEPHEW.

To our friends and customers, we beg to state our ability to furnish them with manufactured stock is not in the least impaired. The fire had no connection with our two principal manufactories.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 158 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A four-story [illegible] first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 26x[illegible] feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 9 to 12 or from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-SIZED dwelling-house and lot, replete with all the modern improvements, and built by the owner for his own occupancy, in the very best manner, with well arranged stable attached, located in one of the most desirable parts of the City, and near a public Park. For particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 51 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x52, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. [illegible] Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn: Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 263 Water-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., [illegible] Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

WANTED—FOUR OR EIGHT UNIMPROVED lots, eligibly located, for immediate building, in Brooklyn, or two good houses near together, also in Brooklyn, or a neat country place, with a few acres of land, suited to cultivation of hardy French fruits, in exchange for balance of stock of a late importer, consisting of brandies, gin, Jamaica and other liquors, together with office furniture, &c. Should suitable property offer, exceeding in value this stock (about $6,000) the difference may be rendered in cash. Address through Brooklyn Post-Office to A. LATOURETTE, or agent.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extends under court-yard to street, and within forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 8th-av. cars, and is No. 10 of a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Inquire at No. 21 Coenties-slip, second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 168 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 30 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $650 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. *Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market* and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 2[illegible]th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th-avs; has all the modern improvements and just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 8th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown front house, situated in a first class neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of Washington square and Broadway. A part or the whole may be had, plainly furnished or without furniture. Possession immediately, if desired. Address C. M., *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE STORY AND attic brick houses, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, in complete order, and now being whitewashed and cleaned. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN COTTAGE-PLACE, near Bleecker st., comfortably furnished for a small family; to let until Nov. 1 next. Address C. B. B., Box No. 1,680 Post Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 12th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 112 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A desirable house, with all the modern improvements, at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; rent cheap. Apply at No. 128 West 24th st.

TO LET—CHEAP, PART OF HOUSE NO. 30 Stanton-st.; has all improvements, gas bath, large yard, &c. Convenient to the cars. Possession immediately.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A NEW AND DELIGHTful country residence in Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of railroad station, and 45 minutes' from New-York. Terms easy. Apply immediately to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No 140 Fulton-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well-known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with musquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 43 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the late Roswell L. Colt, Jr., deceased, on the Passaic River, at Paterson, N. J., only 40 minutes' ride from New-York, by the cars, which run hourly. There is a fine new mansion, carriage house, gardener's cottage, &c., and about 45 acres of land, through which there flows a never-failing brook. The view of the country is extensive, and, about the falls, the river and mountains, truly picturesque. Apply to the subscriber, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York. ROBERT BENNER.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 3½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New York. Price $6,000.

BATH, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BATH, L. I., a cottage containing 8 rooms and kitchen, with ice house, stable, and a quarter of an acre of ground. Apply at MORRISON, HABER & CO.'S, No. 45 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 149 East 25th-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—[illegible] of Trust, bearing date on the [illegible] day of November, 18[illegible], and recorded in Liber [illegible], one of the land records for Anne Arundel County, and Liber [illegible] one of the land records of Prince George's County, from MARGARETTA NICHOLS and R. [illegible] SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "[illegible]" on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,300 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of [illegible] and purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depot on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily in either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is [illegible] covered with Wood and Timber, which can [illegible] profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or in the said cities. The arable land is of the most [illegible] character, the location remarkably healthy, the society [illegible] very desirable, and no section of [illegible] locations for residence of more beauty.

A very large portion of this estate is [illegible] either now well set in Timothy or other grasses, [illegible] cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. [illegible] which is unsurpassed for the growth either of [illegible] Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About [illegible] of this land adjoining the Depot is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, used also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out-buildings in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.

This property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Depot, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of [illegible] One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal payments, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with [illegible] of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchaser, a deed will be given for the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN McNEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. H. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish any information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.

FRANK H. STOCKETT, [illegible], Md.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, SITUATED in Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and containing about 150 acres of the very best quality of land, under the highest cultivation, except about 30 acres of wood land. There is a large brick dwelling house on the premises, together with two barns, and all other necessary outhouses; is well watered, has nearly four miles of newly-quarried stone fence, and is within three miles of a railroad depot, and within six miles of three others. To any person desirous of securing a delightful retreat, where profitable agricultural pursuits can be combined with good society, in one of the most healthy, beautiful and easily accessible locations in the State, this offer presents *peculiar advantages. If desired, the farm might be advantageously divided* into two, to suit purchasers. Applications for terms, and other information, may be addressed to ADIN THAYER, Jr., Esq., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; to JOHN VAIL, Esq., of Bennington, Vt.; or to HENRY BAKER, on the premises.

LAND FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 75 acres, situated directly on Little Neck Bay, 18 miles from New-York City. The soil is good and the location very healthy, and admirably adapted for delightful Summer residences. Good shore for bathing or boating. The land will be sold together or in several parcels, if desired. Communication by steamboat Croton, which leaves Peck-slip twice daily, at 9.45 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall st., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the premises—about ten minutes' walk from the landing.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of [illegible] Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, [illegible], Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. G. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORE ON BROADWAY WANTED—BY two respectable young men. A double store, the location of which must be between Canal and Bleecker sts., the west side preferred. A well proportioned store of from 40 to 75 feet in length by 25 wide, will be most desirable, and the rent must not exceed $[illegible]. A lease for a term of years preferable. Apply, by letter, to G. H. CORBIN, No. 79 Pine st., New-York City.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 28th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting for the last ten years between the undersigned, under the firm name of BRAMAN & O'CONNOR, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Either party will sign in liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM H. BRAMAN and FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, of the late firm of BRAMAN & O'CONNOR, have this day associated with them in business Mr. BRADLEY B. HARD, (late of the firm of Carson & Hard,) and will transact a general Commission Paper business at No. 67 Beekman-st., under the firm name of BRAMAN, O'CONNOR & HARD.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO, JOHN W. HOYT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT R. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. [illegible] John-st., and Nos. [illegible] Platt-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO, JOHN W. HOYT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. [illegible] INS, POWELL & CO., No. 88 Broadway, New-York, and No. 125 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, are his agents for the sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WHITING & CO., expired by its own limitation on the 16th. The business of the firm will be settled by F. H. N. WHITING, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

F. H. N. WHITING, GEORGE B. [illegible], ROBERT E. KING.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & BREED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, John R. Breed retiring therefrom. Mr. Ten Eyck Sutphen assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and collect the outstanding debts.

TEN EYCK SUTPHEN, JOHN R. BREED.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—[illegible] WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER [illegible] together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, [illegible] kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, $60 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. [illegible]

H. R. SQUIRE. T. E. LANDER.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN and Western dealers and club-houses will find a large assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, at wholesale, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card [illegible], [illegible] HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ADOPTION.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY having no children, who reside in a [illegible] in this State, wish to take and adopt a [illegible] of about 4 or 5 years. [illegible] Post-Office, stating age, sex, &c.

[illegible] ROOFS [illegible] DESCRIBED [illegible] made tight and painted with the [illegible] Roof Paint. One coat equal to 3 of common [illegible] per square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] ment.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] STOCK, [illegible] EXCHANGE [illegible] William-st. [illegible] below Wall-st. [illegible] New-York.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS [illegible] on the Bonds of the Company [illegible] on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, [illegible] & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February [illegible] it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the [illegible] Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net [illegible] of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for [illegible] the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which [illegible] the same perfect security which had been [illegible] for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which [illegible] it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1858, and [illegible] annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1862, and thus [illegible] the whole mortgage debt within the period [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of this resolution the new [illegible] [illegible] have been prepared and already negotiated to the [illegible] chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, [illegible] have been cancelled and charged off, leaving [illegible] [illegible] to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. [illegible] of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to [illegible] the new issue and to exchange for them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] payable at sundry dates, it will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the time during which they may [illegible] the investment than by deferring it to a [illegible].

[illegible] can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, [illegible] & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. E. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

[illegible] LAND GRANT [illegible] BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and [illegible] Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders [illegible] per Cent. of [illegible] Construction (Land [illegible]) Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, [illegible] upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as [illegible] by the Statute of Wisconsin and [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, July 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

Office of Racine & Mississippi Railroad Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange-place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

Office of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, Whitestown, Wis., July 17, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS OF the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of August, 1857, will be paid on and after that date, at the People's Bank, New-York. RUFUS CHENEY, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date [illegible],) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE [illegible] will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not [illegible] payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be [illegible] money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—[illegible] & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $[illegible] of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

New-York, July 11, 1857. P. PERIT, President.

Wm. Nelson, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. [illegible] Grand-st., corner Willet, [illegible] open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, [illegible] per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $500; [illegible] per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

James R. [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION, [illegible], corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$[illegible]

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

G. W. DE LAMATER, President.

Wm. W. [illegible], Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. [illegible] Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John [illegible],	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. [illegible],	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. [illegible],	B. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry [illegible],	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. H. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	R. W. Corlies,	R. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David S. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 265) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STOREY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, invites persons about furnishing their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $20 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 524 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

[illegible] lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and [illegible] year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BEACH, Secretary.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. Whitney, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

Andrew Warner, Secretary.

Office of Continental Insurance Co., New-York, July 9, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. Lamport, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.

Peter Cumming, Accountant.

Mariner's Savings Institution, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

Rutger's Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys, upon the production of their Stock certificates at my office No. 56 Wall st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of August next.

GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT PEARL-KEYED 7 OCTAVE double round rosewood piano forte for sale cheap, richly furnished with four round corners, back same as the front, magnificent fluted carved work in relief, superb carved legs with grapes, fruits, &c. One of the best-toned pianos ever made, which can be tested, made by the best City makers, with warrantee for two years. New in May last, is perfect everyway. One of the richest pianos ever offered for sale. Cost, $700; price, $400. Apply at No. 578 8th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. N. B.—It has packing-box for shipping, and is worthy of attention.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly Dubois & Stodart, and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $165. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st, Marble Building.

A RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, made by the well-known makers of this City, Lighte & Newton; cost $325; will be sold for $190, as the owner has no further use for it; has splendid tone; in perfect order; carved lyre; solid rosewood mouldings, Gothic corners, &c. Apply at No. 135 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and Melodeons will be sold this week at reduced prices, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $175. Melodeons from $45 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware-room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $600, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 145 9th-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT [illegible] ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 13, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:30, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:30, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:30, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:30, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5.30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:13 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 5, 6:44, 8:15, 10:53 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:38, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:37, 6:03, 7:26, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:63, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3 50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 7 A. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEAN PORT.
Monday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 21, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 21, 3½ P. M.
Wedn'day, July 22 8½ A. M.	Wedn'day, July 22 4 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH and OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 20, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 21, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednsdy, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Wednsdy, July 22, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R. Fare, 30 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Monday, July 20, 3¼ P.M.	Monday, July 20, 6 A.M.
Tuesday, July 21, 3¼ P.M.	Tuesday, July 21, 6¼ A.M.
Wed'sday, July 22, 3¼ P.M.	Wed'sday, July 22, 6¼ A.M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMBROSE SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY.—LANDing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY will leave Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st., at 6 P. M., July 19, arriving in time for morning trains going north, east and west.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and commodious steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:10 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 9......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burthen;

INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;

ARGO, Capt. BRITTON, 2,315 tons burthen;

JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,307 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$130

Second Cabin Passage......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$110

Second Cabin Passage......[illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSSMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
	Wednesday......July 8
Saturday......Aug. 1	Wednesday......Aug. 19
Saturday......Sept. 12	Wednesday......Sept. 30

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100 to $130; second cabin, $75. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin......$130 | Second cabin......$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50 and $45. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
NORTH STAR......	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed. Aug. 12
ARIEL......Sat. Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed. Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 2¼, 3, and 3¼ o'clock. The ASIA will sail Aug. 5. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A GOOD WAGON AND saddle horse; sound and kind in single and double harness; is a good, steady traveller; sold for want of use. Address G. W., Box 167 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon, as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!! HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, [Assembly Buildings,] Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month, may see at once the reason of it. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office. Consultation hours till 1 and after 6.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 316 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

CANCERS, TUMORS, &c.—A SAFE AND sure remedy for the removal of the above diseases, without surgical operation. Warranted a perfect cure, or no charge. Address CANCER DOCTOR, Box No. 1,808 Post-Office.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 874 Grand-st., and 383 Hudson-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

MACHINERY.

AN IMPROVED PLANER—WOODWORTH'S OUTDONE.—On exhibition at "Bennett's Rooms" over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Dépôt, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts., an Improved Planer in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which plank or boards, from six inches to ¾ of an inch can be planed, both sides, 25,000 feet per day, jointed, grooved, tongued, or mouldings cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion, an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order.

JONES & CROWELL, No. 239 Broadway, Corner Barclay-st., room No. [illegible].

P. S.—Wanted, to make an arrangement with one or more machinists to build from 20 to 25 machines.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of [illegible] tions. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD F. BROCKWAY against JOSEPH [illegible]—Summons on contract. (Com. not Ser.) To JOE [illegible] BELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 13th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 27, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office, June 18th, 1857. jy13-law6wM J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against DAVID E. BROOKS.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents with interest from the 9th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 9, 1857.

F. W. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1857.

jy13-law6wM F. W. BURKE, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF GODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Jacob Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, Administrators.

my25-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF GODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS BOOTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 31 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated April 8, 1857.

FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.

ap8-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, Executors.

je8-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, spinster, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 329 Broadway, corner Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.

ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.

f13-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against John Bristol, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,

je22-law6mM Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 5 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MIMIE STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 248 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of April, 1857.

ap27-law6mM GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH E. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, publisher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

ja19-law6mM WILLIAM E. HAWS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.

mh9-law6mM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York—Secretary's Office, Albany, April 22, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. One-tenth [illegible] of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the [illegible] to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

E. P. STANTON,

Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed to the [illegible].

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 26, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the [illegible] day of July next.

E. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July [illegible], 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—I HEREBY GIVE notice that GABRIEL DUNHAM is no longer my Agent for the purchase of calves, lambs and country produce, I having this day revoked his appointment. All contracts which he may hereafter make in my name will not be recognized by me. JAMES SPAULDING.

New-York, July 15, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

68,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.

19,000 cubic yards of puddle.

850,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

95,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.

47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

850 cubic yards of concrete.

850 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

[illegible] cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.

A. L. DECAMP, No. 212 Front-st.,

JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard st.,

WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 34 Beach st.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—HAVING closed my interest with the firm of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., I shall continue the Gas Fitting business at our old establishment, No. 105 Mercer st. Also the Gas Fixture business, at the late store No. 561 Broadway, as soon as the improvements on the premises are completed. GEO. H. KITCHEN.

SEGUINE'S POINT.

Capt. Walling Arrested on a Charge of Stealing $180 of Latourette, whose House he Searched.

The "Accommodations" Insufficient—The Emigration Commissioners will not Accept them.

The temporary Hospitals at Seguine's Point are a failure. We doubt very much if the shanties ever come to the graves of dying yellow-fever patients. The accommodations certainly are not yet such as [illegible] need, nor such as to insure a rapid or [illegible] recovery to convalescents. The act under which the Commissioners are at work, enables them to provide "temporary accommodations," provided that their expenses shall not exceed the sum of $50,000. Out of the $50,000 the Commissioners have been obliged to pay the expenses that the infuriated [illegible] have saddled the public with. When the Act was passed, there was a house standing on the Wolfe farm that would have answered very well for the physician and his assistants to occupy. They had to work at the greatest disadvantage. All their workmen they had to import for the purpose; they had to defend their workmen with bayonets, and the bills to pay for the force under Capt. Walling, which, ever since they commenced work, have stood guard over the premises. They have costs of Courts to pay and lawyers to fee—no wonder then, that their "accommodations" scarcely look like $50,000 worth of shanty and board fence.

Visiting Seguine's Point, one finds outside of the board fence, two shanties that are occupied by policemen and workmen.

Before the Quarantine Commissioners surrender their claims upon the property, these two will be taken down—they are no part of the accommodations. The fence that hems in the Quarantine inclosure is a tight board fence, through which no breath of air can come. It is very unfortunately tight on the south front, since it is built along the brow of the bank, thus offering a complete obstacle to the sea breeze, from whose grateful effects so much was expected for the feverish patients. Inside of the enclosure are two well-built, well-ventilated and commodious shanties. Of course, they are but a single story high, are whitewashed within and painted without, and their windows shaded with green blinds. [illegible], beside these, there are no "accommodations." There is a vault for a privy, but there is no outhouse excepting one small wash-house. There is no physicians' house, no sufficient house for the nurses, no parlor, no lounging room for convalescents. The Commissioners of Emigration, we are quite sure, never will accept of the premises as proper ones for a Yellow-Fever Hospital.

But, as we have said, Quarantine Commissioners are almost out of money, and until the Legislature meets again, there is no quarter to which the Police detailed on this duty can look for pay but to them. The moment the Police are withdrawn, the oystermen burn down the buildings and flatten the walls [illegible] a spirit of accommodation, the Commissioners of Emigration should conclude to accept the property, they have no money to hire policemen with to defend it, nor would they be anxious to. They would dismiss the Police at once, and that night Eltown, [illegible], Blooming Grove, and all these suburbs would contribute men with blackened faces, bearing torches, and the $50,000 worth of temporary "accommodations" would be resolved into smoke.

It is curious that the oystermen, in view of the "spontaneous combustion," so to speak, which certainly awaits the obnoxious buildings, do not take things easier and wait in patience their last day.

The policemen say that the oystermen have a pride in the matter—they have a reputation to support—they have sworn together, and drunk much gin over it, that the Metropolitan Police wouldn't prevent them, and hence their extreme anxiety, even at the risk of life, and the mortgaging of a score of oyster beds, to have the conflagration come off, while Captain Walling, and his thirty-five men, armed with thirty-two muskets, clubs and revolvers, beside two [illegible] howitzers, are there to prevent them.

The Police confidently expected an attack on Saturday night. All of Saturday that was not given to [illegible] for blue fish and clamming on the flats, they spent in rubbing up their revolvers and filing their [illegible] ends, for—

Captain Walling was arrested Friday night, on the charge of stealing $180 from Mr. Latourette, whom he (the Captain) has been trying his very best for the last week to serve a warrant of arrest upon. Twice he had been to Latourette's house, but the woman who met him politely at the door, each time assured him that the gentleman he sought had just gone out. Would'nt he wait? He might not be in for an hour or two, probably not for a day, but he was welcome to wait if he would. Friday morning Capt. Walling went for the third time to the house accompanied by several of his men—Latourette was out, of course for he is one of the parties identified as present in the attack of Sunday night week. But determined to satisfy himself, the Captain and his men entered, searched the house, looked under the fugitive's bed and in it, and left at last, satisfied that the good woman who kept the door had told the strict truth. He went home a good deal disgusted. That night the watchmen said that several oystermen were to be seen skulking up toward the grove that lies beyond the pond on the west of the grounds, and about the same time, a gentleman called upon Capt. Walling, announced himself a constable, and Capt. Walling his prisoner. He read the warrant issued by a Staten Island justice of the peace, in which he was charged, upon the affidavit of Mr. Latourette, with having broken into the house, and stolen $180 therefrom. Graciously, however, the Captain was permitted to sleep in the shanty that night, upon promise that he would be and appear at Tottenville in the morning to answer before the Justice. Early Saturday morning Captain Walling rushed up to the City, got the Quarantine Commissioners, his friend, Mr. H. L. Clinton, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Cushing, and with them, and the bail bonds in his pocket, returned, reported himself at Tottenville, and was discharged upon his bonds. The prompt appearance of the bonds doubtless took the oystermen by surprise. It was a part of their calculation—so the policemen thought, to catch the Captain and detain him at Tottenville so long before the Justice that he would have to spend Saturday night in the City, drumming up his friends. In his absence they would try the pluck of Sergeant Searing, hoping that the howitzers would be less lively in response to their pistols if the Captain were away. But there was no attack on Saturday night, and up to the hour of our going to press no messenger had rushed up in hot haste to inform us that there was one on Sunday night. It is postponed probably to another Saturday night. There is no other night when they are all at home together, and most of the little gin they drink, out of which incendiaries always pluck their spirit, they imbibe upon [illegible]

[illegible]—Patrick Nally, an [illegible] a non-paying tenant, he had been ejected. The fire was discovered at 12 o'clock Friday night, and after it had been extinguished, straw, shavings, &c., were found stuffed between the weather-board and lath and plaster of the house. A few moments before the fire broke out Nally was seen coming out of the alley where the fire originated, and having previously made threats to the other tenants that in case of his ejectment he would burn the house, suspicion rested on him. When taken before Justice Flandreau, he did not deny setting the place on fire, but said if he did it he must have been drunk. He was locked up for trial.

[Advertisement.]

With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of Ray's Zephyr Under Vests—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the grand specific for Consumption, Scrofula, Debility, Mercurial disease, Salt Rheum and female disabilities, never disappoints the hopes of the sufferer. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by overstraining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 291 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
G. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A Word to Persons in Delicate Health.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS, composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredricks's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Hallotypes superior to any made in this City. Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Fredricks's corps of Parisian artists. Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style. Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors. Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be performed at this house this evening, in which that beautiful and accomplished child actress, little Cordelia Howard, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard, (they having just returned from their European tour,) will appear. We are to have also the comic pantomime of the "Salamagundi," and the beautiful drama of "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," the whole company appearing. Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]

The Croton Star Filter is so simple and compact in its construction that you may carry it in the vest pocket. Attach it to the faucet with the use of the thumb and finger only, and through its medium enjoy a draught of the clearest water in whatever part of our vast country you may have occasion to sojourn. Plain finish, 75 cents; silver-plated, $1—on exhibition and sale at No. 320½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Stafford's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 18.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92	30	Harlem Railroad	10½
3,000	Mo. State 6s....s	78¼	350	Nic. Tran. Co	5½
6,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	79½	100	M. S. & Ind. R. R. opg.	47½
4,000	do	79¾	367	do....opg	47
3,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs '71	67	100	do....s3.aft.opg	46
1,000	Mich. So. S. Fd. bs.	71½	100	do....opg	45½
8,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	96¾	175	do....opg	45
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	45	100	do....s3.aft.opg	45
5	Bank of Commerce	104¾	164	do....opg	45½
5	Hanover Bank	93	200	Ill. Cen. R. R. ex n. at	118
20	Park Bank	102½	24	Mad. & Ind. R. R.	10
35	Merchants' Ex. Bk. Sp.	109½	100	Reading Railroad	77¼
100	Canton Co	19½	1900	do	77½
100	do....b60	19½	100	do	77½
30	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	119	600	do....s30	77½
10	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	91½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. P. S. s30	74
501	do	92	200	do....b30	76½
100	do....b60	92	14	do	76
210	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83	50	Panama Railroad	90¾
200	do	82½	20	Cleve. & Cin. R. R.	95
100	do....b60	83¾	1800	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	58¾
150	do....b60	83¾	50	do....b30	58½
400	do	82¾	300	do....b60	58¾
250	do....b3	82½	300	do....s30	58½
400	do....s30	82	24	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	51
50	do....s10	82½	100	do	51½
100	do....s30	82¼	100	do....s60	51
25	Erie Railroad....s3	32	100	do....s30	51
200	do	31½	200	do....b60	52
650	do	31½	50	La Co. & Mil. R. s30	34¾
250	do....b60	32¾	10	do	35
50	do....s60	31½	100	do	35½
200	do....s30	31¼	70	do....b3	40
100	do....s10	31½	200	do....s60	40
400	do	31½	50	do....s60	40
50	do....b30	31¾	155	Gal. & Chi. RR.	94
			50	do	94½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	88	400	M. So. & N. Ia. R. s10	43
1,000	Te. He. & Al 2d m.	63½	100	do....s10	42½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	97	100	Reading R. R....s10	77½
500	Erie Railroad....b10	31½	100	do....s60	77
100	do....s10	31½	100	Panama R. R....s60	90
300	do....bnw	32	300	M. S. & N. I. pf. stk. b30	76½
100	do....b10	32¾	100	do	76
100	do	32½	10	do	76½
600	Clv. & Tol. R. R..s5	58½	100	Ga. & Ch. R. R....s3	94
50	M. So. & N. Ia. R...s1	46	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. b30	91½
250	do....b10	45	50	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	51½
600	do	45	50	do....s60	51½
100	do....s60	41	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82½
100	do	45½	3	do	83
100	do....s10	42½			

MONDAY, July 20—A. M.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, at this port from Havre and Southampton, Wednesday, July 8, brings four days later market news from Paris and London, and three from Liverpool, than the mails by the *America* at Boston. The London Discount market had experienced further ease, and the position of the Bank of England was growing stronger by the influx of Gold. Some bills had been done outside of Bank at 5⅝ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. But on the Stock Exchange there was continued demand for Money at 6 ℔ cent. The calculation was that a further reduction of interest to 5½ if not 5 ℔ cent. would be made by the Bank Directors on or before Thursday, 16th of July, the week after the Steamer sailed. An earlier reduction even was not only possible but quite within the range of the general look of the Discount market. The Paris Bourse continued greatly depressed, and the fall had been increased by the success of three of the candidates for the National Assembly in opposition to the Government. The *Rente* had fallen below 67 ℔ cent. and *Credit Mobilier* shares to 920 francs. The Bank of France, however, was gaining Specie. With this state of things in Paris and the late news of the outbreak in British India, the English Funds had sympathized to the extent of ½@⅝ ℔ cent., closing on Tuesday, July 7, at 92⅝@¾. As nearly the lowest New-York quotations had just been received in London, the market there for American Railway Stocks fell off to correspond. Some sales of Illinois Central Sevens are quoted at 88½ ℔ cent., and the shares were offered at 116 ℔ cent. Sales of Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 68, and Michigan Central eights of 1869 at 91½ ℔ cent. Eries of '83 held at 80 ℔ cent.; Sinking Fund 80; 75 bid. New-York Central Securities remained steady, the 6 ℔ cents held for 80, and the 7s at 90 ex dividend. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Tuesday, July 7, were 7,000 bales, the turn of prices rather in favor of the seller. A further advance of ⅛d. in yarns at Manchester is reported. The Goods market rather flat.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York was marked by a large entry of Foreign Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $10,130,640, against $5,924,680 the week ending 19th July last year. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $1,521,619, but the Government expenditures at this point being again quite considerable, the accumulation of Specie is only $485,453. The balance on Saturday stood $11,346,492, against $10,861,039 at the close of the previous week. The Export demand for Specie was quite moderate; for Liverpool and the West Indies, direct from New-York, $528,367, against $500,191 same week last year, and via Boston, $885,000, against $788,000 same week last year. Of the sum which went from Boston, $288,000 was sent by express from this City. The deliveries of Gold by the California packet on Monday last, amounted to $1,521,676. These various Specie movements result in an apparent gain to the Bank reserve of $274,856, but as the average was a rising one early in the week the statement this afternoon will probably show over thirteen millions as against $12,866,146 last Monday. The Export and Sub-Treasury demand for the present week, will propably exceed the last, as two favorite steamers, the *Arabia* and the *Arago* sail direct, the first on Wednesday, and the second on Saturday next. The present appearance of Exchange, however, and the downward tendency of the rates of discount and price of Gold in London and Paris, do not justify the expectation of any very considerable shipments, while further supplies of Bullion may be looked for from California early in the week following. The packet sailed from San Francisco on Monday, 6th July, and will be due by Wednesday, 29th. The interior exchanges continue in favor of New-York, and some further small parcels of Gold have come from the South and West. The Money market rules easy, particularly to Street borrowers, while the comparative scarcity of Stocks for immediate delivery limits the employment of Money on the Stock Exchange, although there is quite a speculation for the rise now going on. Discounts, when declined at, or too long in date for Bank, are done at 8@9 ℔ cent. on prime, and 10@12 ℔ cent. on fair lists of paper, through the Brokers. The Exports of Produce keep light, and will so continue until the receipts from the new crop of Grain begin to be felt. The total this week, including Miscellaneous articles, is $962,814, against $1,976,582 the corresponding week last year.

The Fiscal or Treasury year being closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at

New-York amounted to	$115,557,000
Add two weeks in July	17,816,306
Total to date	$133,373,306
Against same time in 1856	118,049,839
Increase to date	$15,323,467

According to the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, were

	$38,501,000
Add two weeks in July	2,075,693
Total to date	$40,576,693
Against same time 1856	43,204,575
Decrease to date	$2,627,882

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from 1st of January to 1st of July	$22,598,000
Add two weeks in July	1,707,494
Total to date	$24,305,494
In 1856 (correcting error in Custom-House)	17,513,607
Increase to date	$6,791,887

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,185	$904,896	1,636	$92,341
Flour, bbls	77,548	492,648	8,629	59,064
Corn Meal, bbls	4,102	10,074	422	1,768
Wheat, bushels	332,736	494,319	61,040	96,773
Corn, bushels	17,154	14,287	3,812	3,076
Oats,* bushels	—	—	225	165
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,212	20,979	272	5,882
Beef, bbls & tcs	417	6,967	586	17,725
Hams,* lbs	—	—	25,357	3,595
Lard,* lbs	—	—	99,387	15,942
Butter,* lbs	—	—	8,907	2,228
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	169,695	14,150
Total Produce		$1,944,195		$312,539
Miscellaneous		782,387		650,275
Total for the week		$1,976,582		$962,814

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Erie shares	27½@ 34	@ 31½	@ 33	
Erie Bonds '71	55 @ 65	@ 67	@ 67	
Erie Bonds '75	75 @ 77	@ 79½	@ 79¾	
New-York Central	80½@ 83¾	@ 82½	@ 83	
Reading	76¾@ 78¾	@ 76¾	@ 77¼	
Southern Michigan, opg	47¾@ 52	@ 45½	@ 46¾	
S. Michigan, on time	44¾@ 49	@ 42	@ [illegible]	
La Crosse	33 @ 31½	@ 40	@ 33½	
Milwaukee	50¾@ 52	@ 51	@ 52¾	
Galena	93 @ 94½	@ 93½	@ 94	
Toledo	58½@ 57½	@ 60	@ 59	
Virginia 6's	89½@ 92½	@ 93	@ 92	
Delaware and Hudson	118¾@120	@119	@119	

The inside figure represents the last sales on Saturday week, July 11. The outside column the closing bids on Saturday afternoon, July 18. The final advance, it will be noticed, is very general. The business done was not so large as the previous week, the speculators against the rise being less disposed to put out contracts. Indeed, they were the chief buyers of Erie, Southern Michigan and one or two other stocks, for cash, at the top rates on Thursday; though subsequently renewing their contracts on seller's option, 10 to 60 days, at lower prices. The fluctuations of the week afforded unusual interest to the market, besides enabling the commission brokers to make several profitable turns for their outside customers on the same stock. Altogether the *Bulls* had rather the best of the dealings, the very decided turn in Erie shares from 27 to 34 ℔ cent. having carried up nearly the whole list. The *Bears*, however, after their first fright in this and other stocks, rallied toward the close of the week, and put out their options with some freedom, particularly in Southern Michigan. The general market for cash stocks left off firm. Erie could not be bought much, if anything, under 33 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Company were also firm and higher, and State Stocks in improved request.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for June were as follows:

June, 1857	$421,635 31
June, 1856	499,782 86
June, 1855	396,837 69
Decrease from June, 1856	$78,146 85
Increase over June, 1855	24,797 62

The June settlement is better by $40,000 than the falling off in gross receipts at the end of the month indicated. Three of the best months for traffic remain to close up the current Railroad year, and notwithstanding the discouragements of the Fall and Winter, from the untoward strike among the engineers and other employes along the line of the road, and the deficient sources of freight for nearly all the roads through the Spring and Summer, the traffic of the year promises to exceed that of 1855 by $100,000 or $200,000, while falling short of the extraordinary good luck of 1856 by perhaps half a million or $600,000.

Messrs. Le Huray & Co. quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 12½	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	97	80 acres	1 00
120 acres	91	120 acres	95
160 acres	95	160 acres	98

Market active.

The Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable August 1.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

	1857. Week.	1857. Season.	1856. Week.	1856. Season.
Lehigh Canal	26,206	328,988	43,186	437,140
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,505	225,784	2,173	54,037
Schuylkill Canal	41,746	517,506	33,106	495,189
Reading Railroad	40,830	1,029,046	49,682	1,037,332
Total	120,087	2,104,323	127,748	2,148,663

The week's tonnage over the Treverton works is 4,109, and for the season 46,494 tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company show a transportation income for June of $142,780 and for the season $675,161, against only $475,125 to same date last season.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Road on Saturday, Mr. Chas. Moran was made a member of the Board in place of Mr. William E. Dodge, resigned, and then unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Mr. Homer Ramsdell, resigned, Mr. R. continuing a member of the Direction. This arrangement is not only mutually satisfactory to the parties immediately concerned, but will, at once, have the public confidence and enlist the hearty coöperation of the stock and bondholders. Mr. Moran comes to this office, not only with an enlarged general experience in financial and railway affairs, but an honest belief, from past service as a Director in the Erie Company, in the vitality and resources of this great property, and has the will, we know, to conquer success in all his undertakings on its behalf.

Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, the first Treasurer of the New-York Central Road, laid his resignation before the Board of Directors previous to his late visit to Europe. Since his return, a few days ago, finding that no action had been taken on the subject, he again requested to be relieved of the office, and pursuant to this wish, Mr. Gilbert L. Wilson, Assistant Treasurer, was promoted to Treasurer-in-Chief. The Albany *Argus* remarks:

"It is a year or more since Mr. Pruyn announced to the Board his intention to withdraw from the duties of the Treasuryship, which had been exceedingly arduous during the first years after the consolidation.

On going to Europe last Fall, he left his resignation for the action of the Board, but the Directors omitted to act upon it during his absence. Mr. Pruyn having returned, called it up yesterday, and had it accepted. Mr. Wilson has for over two years been acting as Assistant Treasurer, and is entirely familiar with the duties, and they could not be devolved on a more competent officer.

Mr. Pruyn, who has heretofore devoted himself so untiringly to the interests of the road, remains in the direction, and has been unanimously appointed general counsel of the corporation, and the stockholders will be glad to learn will continue to give his time to its affairs. The new arrangement is entirely a harmonious one, both in the Board and with the officers concerned, and is calculated to effect a desirable division of labor and responsibility."

London Money Market.

From the London Times, July 8.

Tuesday Evening.—The news from Paris of the defeat of the Government candidates in the elections yesterday, and the apprehension that this event is but the commencement of a new period of political disquietude, caused the English funds to open to day with increased heaviness, and to continue dull and inactive to the close of business. The anxiety, which increases with each hour of suspense, on the part of the large number of persons who have friends or relatives in India likewise communicates itself to the public at large, and creates a universal effect such as has rarely been witnessed. Consols, which left off last evening at 93⅜ to ½, were quoted at the further decline of 92⅝ to ¾, and experienced no variation, the fresh arrival of specie from America and the steady influx of bullion at the Bank of England failing to produce any rebound.

Money was in demand to day in the Stock Exchange on Government securities at 6 ℔ cent., the circumstance that all the advances made by the Bank during the shutting must be repaid by Saturday next, tending to absorb the available supply. The amount of these advances, however, is believed not to have been such as will lead to any pressure in their being met. In the discount-market this morning some exceptional transactions took place at 5⅝ ℔ cent., and at the Bank there appeared to be few applications. Great doubts are expressed as to the probability of a lowering of the rate of discount even on Thursday next. After to-day, however, the course which the Bank may adopt will not be a matter of immediate importance. While the revenue payments were flowing in, and the open market was thus being straitened, the Bank had the rate at their own command; but the disbursement of the dividends will, for a short time at least, render the public independent. *A reduction on Thursday week, in the absence of any unlooked-for casualty, is regarded as certain.*

In the foreign exchanges there was no change of importance from the rates of last post.

The Paris Bourse opened with increased heaviness, but at the close the Three per Cents. returned to the quotations of yesterday—67f. 15c. for money, and 67f. 20c. for the end of the month.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the recovery in the bullion of the Bank of France continues, and that the forthcoming return will probably exhibit an increase of £200,000 or £300,000 over that of last month.

About £55,000 in gold, chiefly Australian, was sold to the Bank to-day.

London Trade Report.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

Sugar—There were several public sales to-day. Only a part of 250 hhds. Barbadoes put up found buyers at 58s. to 61s., being about on a par with last week. Privately the business is very small—in all, with those sold at auction, 817 hhds. 6,917 bags of various kinds (of which the following are particulars) were nearly all taken in. The market is flat and lower. Benares, at 61s., were at 1s. discount; Mauritius, 3,032 bags brown, 51s.@53s.; fine, 52s. 6d.@58s.; good middling yellow, 57s.@58s. 6d.; crystalized good middling bright yellow, 61s.@63s.; Madras, 201 bags date kinds, 46s.@47s.; Benares, 1,266 bags low white, 60s. 6d.@61s.; yellowish white, 60s.; Maceio, 2,477 bags good and fine brown, 53s.@56s.

Coffee—100 casks, 60 bbls and bags plantation Ceylon sold at steady rates. 280 bales Alexandria Mocha, the portion that was garbled, brought 76s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; middling ungarbled was held for 67s. ℔ cwt.

Rice—The market was flat, and 6,000 bags Java were withdrawn from auction at 11s. 6d. and 12s., and 2,200 bags Bengal at 14s. 3d.@14s. 6d. for good quality, and 11s.@11s. 6d. for broken and low middling. 1,000 bags Rangoon, damaged, were partly sold; but yesterday 8,000 bags sound were disposed of at 10s. 1½d. ℔ cwt. There were also some private transactions in white rice at rather cheaper prices, and 1,000 bags Moonghy for cash.

Saltpetre—A brisk demand has sprung up for parcels on arrival, and about 1,000 bags have changed hands at 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt., closing at 41s. ℔ cwt. On the spot there is also more inquiry, and 2,000 bags Bombay, at public sale, brought 31s. 6d.@33s. for high refractions; 250 bags Bengal, 7½ ℔ cent. refraction, were held for 39s. ℔ cwt.

Cochineal—Of 249 bags offered at public sale to-day the Honduras was chiefly sold at rather better prices for the good grains, low and ordinary without alteration—viz: 177 bags Honduras silver, low to good, 2s. 11d.@4s. 2d.; 14 bags do., black ordinary to good, 4s. 3d.@5s. 4d.; 24 bags Teneriffe ordinary silver, 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d.; and 34 bags do., black ordinary to good, 4s. 3d.@4s. 7d. ℔ lb., bought in.

Leather and Hides—The supply of fresh leather at Leadenhall to-day was very short. Crops were in fair request, and a good inquiry prevailed for light butts, light skins, shoulders and offal. The demand for heavy butts, dressing hides, and shaved hides was only moderate. In other goods the transactions were limited, but prices generally have undergone no change since last week. Market hides were in fair supply, without alteration in value.

Tallow—There has been but little doing to-day—58s. is the price on the spot, and 57s. 9d. for the last three months' delivery.

Trade in France.

From the Paris Correspondence of London Times.

Trade was quiet last week in Paris. The manufacturers delivered some articles for the fair of Beaucaire, and received promises of extensive orders from Russia and the United States. It must be recollected, however, that this is the dead season for several branches of industry. This is the moment, likewise, when the extensive shopkeepers in Paris and the manufacturers in the provinces are occupied in taking stock and arranging their accounts, as they do not expect business to become more active before the month of September. For these reasons the tradesmen of Paris have not as yet had much occasion to take advantage of the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of France, and the dockets presented to the Bank for discount have been composed of commercial bills passed for purchases of raw silk and wool. We have now some accurate information as to the silk crop. The breeding of the silkworm is concluded in the greater number of the silkworm nurseries, and the result is a half crop in the south of France. Some localities will give even 75 ℔ cent. This calculation is more favorable than the news we received a month since would lead us to expect; but at that moment half the worms as yet reared had been cut off by disease. Fortunately, eggs were abundant, and fresh worms were produced, which succeeded better. On the other hand, the accounts from Lombardy and Piedmont are more satisfactory, but, nevertheless, silk will be dear this year. The cocoons, which have arrived in France in great quantities, are selling at from 8f.@8f. 25c. the kilogramme. In Genoa they are selling at 9f.@10f. The crop of silk produced in Europe this year will not be sufficient for the consumption, and we must again have recourse to India and China. A decline in the price of corn and wine is becoming more apparent according as the result of the approaching harvest is better appreciated. The farmers are now determined to bring their old wheat to market, and the fall in prices is general throughout the departments. White wheat was sold at the last Paris market at 41f. the 120 kilogrammes, and wheat from Picardy at from 38f.@38f. 50c. The harvest has commenced in the south of France, and is most productive. The accounts from Italy, and particularly from Naples, are excellent as regards the crops. This good news has produced a considerable effect at Marseilles, where the market shows a further tendency to decline. At the last Paris flour-market sales were difficult. Sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 1f.@2f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes for superior quality, and 3f. and 4f. for inferior quality. The best marks were quoted at 78f. 50c. for delivery, and at only 65f. for the last three months of the year. The flour in the reserved market stores amounts to 8,000 metrical quintals. The millers are waiting for the new wheat to come to market before they begin to grind. A decided fall in prices has at length declared itself in the Bercy wine-market, as well as in the wine-growing districts. But it is not expected that any serious effect will be produced until the vintage is over, and the quantity and quality of the wine are ascertained. The growers expect large orders for exportation from Russia and the United States, in consequence of the reduction of the import duties in those countries. The blossoming of the vine has been impeded by storms in some localities, but in general it took place under excellent conditions. The [illegible] lowered, and the greater [illegible] Spirits of wine distilled from [illegible] 21f. the hectolitre. The demand is [illegible] in consequence of a report that the Prussian Government is about to abolish the bounty granted to the distillers of German alcohol.

Money and Stocks at Cincinnati.

From the Weekly Circular of [illegible].

The movement of the stock market in the past week has been more active, and transactions evince more firmness on the part of operators in the early improvement in prices, and the full restoration of confidence in first-class securities. This feeling is mainly based upon the abundance of the harvest, which is now in progress in the Southern part of Indiana and Ohio and throughout Kentucky, and some samples of wheat, barley and rye have already made their appearance on the Exchange, which fully realize in quality the anticipations previously expressed. The crop of all the small grains will be larger than any previous year. The movement of these crops will soon tax Western roads to their utmost capacity. The discussion of the crops is the all-absorbing question with all classes; and from every quarter comes up the most flattering accounts as to quality and productiveness.

Little Miami shares have sold to some extent at 90, at which rate there is a moderate demand; Hamilton & Dayton quiet at 67@68; Indianapolis & Cincinnati shares are very quiet at 63—most of this stock is held out of the market, in expectation of an early dividend of 4 ℔ cent., which it is understood this company designs declaring out of the earnings of the past six months.

In Bonds the sales have been small, including Little Miami 6s at 80 and interest; Covington and Lexington 7 ℔ cent. 2d mortgages at 66; Ohio and Mississippi 2d mortgage Construction Bonds are held at 55, but sales have been made as low as 50.

The earnings of the Covington and Lexington Road for the past month show a very decided and gratifying increase over the corresponding month of last year. Earnings for the month of

June, 1857	$34,862 50
June, 1856	29,754 65
Increase	$5,108 85

The money market is slightly easier, but none but first-class paper can be negotiated at fair rates. Other signatures are passed with great difficulty at 1½ to 2 ℔ cent. per month.

Eastern exchange is in moderate supply at ⅛ to ¼ premium, at which the market is firm, with a fair demand. New-Orleans funds are nominally ⅛ to ¼ discount, with very little demand.

Sales for the week ending July 15, 1857: Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, with interest 80; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 90; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 83; Covington & Lexington R. R. Co. 6 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 68; Covington & Lexington R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage 66; Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 80; Ohio & Mississippi R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 50@55; Hillsborough & Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 50; Covington & Lexington R. R. Co. 10 ℔ cent. Income Bonds 69½; Indiana Central R. R. Co. 10 ℔ cent. Income Bonds 95; Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. Domestic Bonds 35; Columbus & Xenia R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. Dividend Bonds, due 1868, 85; Little Miami R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip 81@83; Cin., Ham. & Dayton Dividend Scrip inc. int. 115; Indianapolis & Cin. Dividend Scrip inc. int. 70; Cincinnati 6s of 1884, 82; Little Miami R. R. Co. Stock 90; Columbus & Xenia 90; Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 68; Indianapolis & Cin. 63; Indiana Central 50; Covington & Lexington 18; Marietta & Cincinnati 18; Hillsborough & Cincinnati 18; Mad River & Lake Erie 12½; Ohio & Miss. 11½@12; Junction (Ind.) 8; Cincinnati & Chicago 2½; Southern Pacific, $3 50 for $5 paid; Southern Pacific $1 50 for $3 paid; Farmers' Bank of Ky., ex dividend 115; Ohio Life Ins. Trust Co. Bank 100.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending July 18 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$50,156	Sugar	$93,808
Iron and Steel	79,573	Gunnies	55,245
Copper ore	22,512	Hides	70,184
Copper in bars	55,890	Hemp	58,459
Wool	92,339	Other articles	371,790
Linseed	82,246		
Total			$930,704
The value of the imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was			$1,088,679
Decrease in 1857			$157,975

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, July 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 400 bales, at stiffer but quotably unchanged prices. Sales of the week 4,400 bales. Receipts of the last week 1,300 bales. Stock in port 27,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port, as compared with this time last year, 248,000. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year 574,000 bales.

Corn closed with an advancing tendency at 88@90c. Provisions dull. Gunny Cloth—There is a large speculative inquiry, and holders demand an advance to 14c. Sales at 11¾@12½c. Prime Coffee 11@11½c. Sales of the week 3,400 bags. Stock at New Orleans, 102,400 bags. Sterling Exchange 9½ ℔ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 18—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat active at $1 18½. Corn quick of sale at 68½c. Oats quiet. Shipments to Buffalo: no Flour or Wheat; 4,800 bushels of Corn. Shipments to Oswego: 100 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. Receipts to-day: 1,200 bbls. Flour; 1,600 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 18—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged and dull. Sales Extra State, $6 50. Wheat in limited demand. Sales 12,000 bush. White Canadian at $1 80, free to boats. Corn quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—20,000 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bush. Wheat. The Canal lock has been repaired, and boats can pass again to-morrow.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 18—6 P. M.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales to-day 800 barrels, at $6@$6 25 for Common, $6 50@$6 75 for good Superfine to extra Wisconsin, $7 25 for Extra Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and $7 50@$8 for double extra do. Wheat—Sales to-day 26,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 30, and 1,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, in lots, at $1 42—at the boat load, $1 43. Whisky—Sales 100 barrels at 30c. Canal Freights unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 18.

Printing Cloths.—The *Journal* reports that the high price of Cotton has given increased firmness to the market, with sales of 53,000 pieces, 60x64, at 5¼c.@5⅝c. The Cotton market is firm, with moderate sales for the week. Wool—The demand still continues equal to the receipts of the new clip. Sales of the week 88,200 lbs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 38¾; Morris Canal, 53½; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Daniel Murphy, Miss E. M. Weller, James B. Bixon, William H. Fish, T. Neesard, F. Crary, Thomas Kevill, George Williams, F. W. Burwell, S. G. Lee, M. Hep, R. L. Walker and lady, John P. Hudson, A. C. Colquitt, Miss Roberts, Miss Bleecker, T. B. Battersthwait and lady, Edwin Shepherd, J. F. Thorn, lady, child and servant, Miss Thorn, Dr. Richardson, J. Hunt, Thomas S. Gillan, Miss Caroline Levy, Miss Sophia Levy, Mrs. Colin Lea, Joseph H. White and lady, D. L. Parker, W. Barker and lady, Joseph Little, Miss S. Witherell—and 19 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—J. J. Osborn, lady, daughter and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Waldo, Abbot Brown, B. C. Townsend, Miss T. Butcher, J. H. Orne, W. B. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, J. S. Taylor, H. E. Clark, D. Barker, H. Good, Thomas Crofts, C. L. Cammann, D. B. Grant, S. B. Crennin, J. Dalrymple, N. L. McCready, lady and daughter, R. S. Parry, L. Colieurs, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Grugan, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. North, Miss Phillips, S. A. Waterberry, J. Watson, J. P. Baker, F. Junnet, W. R. Constable, C. F. Livermore and lady, E. Granier, C. F. Smith, R. C. Farthing, J. T. Furber, D. Thompson, Master C. Smith—Total 46.

In steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton—J. H. Auston, bearer of dispatches from Paris, Gen. Bernard and 2 daughters, G. W. Gregory, Dr. Milhau, U. S. A., D. Hubbard, lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cheek, Mrs. Whitman, Horace H. Day, Miss Gould, Samuel Titus, Mrs. R. L. Spongenburg, Miss R. Spongenburg, J. P. Collier, J. C. Treatman, J. L. Linby, J. P. Thompson, U. E. Burnap, Daniel Thomas, A. Crehange, J. Pierson, Thos. S. Thorp, James H. Thorp, J. Leclure, Otto Schwinde, Mrs. Whitball, Miss Mears, Miss Annistide, Theodore Mot, J. Rhinehencker, W. Buchmiller, J. Weber, W. E. Bartlett, B. Stearn, L. Weiss, M. Beruger, lady and 3 sons, T. Foclstting, J. A. Hennisler, lady and 3 children, James Dooler, J. Robertson, L. Schnider, Mr. and Mrs. B. Nails, M. Delaniere, T. Legrand, S. Sussell, R. McIntyre, L. Eisenman, Mrs. J. P. Roberts and child, G. F. Adams, E. Rosseau, J. Charlelon, Rev. H. H. Jessup, T. H. Jenkins, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Eli Smith, 5 children and servant, A. Martin, Madame Foubert, J. F. Montag, Jas. Bouck, L. Rosenfield, Charles Wood, S. Gutman and sisters, H. Rosny, S. Morganthan, Paul Darcos and sister, D. Boorman, lady and 2 children, Antoine Garget, A. Monynayni, E. Morrian, A. Welchen, P. Burger and Brother, A. Dufant, J. H. Dufant, P. How and lady, P. Gaston, J. S. Simond, E. Haufman and 2 children, E. [illegible].

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Anderson and child, J. C. Huey, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Multenberger, sister and two children, Mr. Tradeau, Judge Berthe, Paul Juge, Mrs. Flecker, Mrs. Sullivan, R. O. Johnson and family, J. M. Pedegar, lady and child, Mrs. Foster, L. Bowman, Geo. Allen, Wm. Marks, Capt. R. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reilly and child, Mrs. A. J. Wright and child, J. Malcomb, J. L. Van Fostay, Mr. and Mrs. Delmas, W. Cunningham, Jno. Heines, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morales, R. M. Larkin, Julia Murphy, L. Tchardy, E. J. Gomez, L. Alvarado, B. Goney, E. Samportes, C. Kelly, G. A. Bailey, M. Gottig, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Requilino and servant, C. Felope, Jas. Rosa, B. Tosca, Mrs. E. Rodenguez and child, Jose de Cue, S. Cespedes, B. Antega, J. Camment, O. Lafarge, Frederick Buisig, Mr. and Mrs. T. Delacour, J. J. Fernandez, Jose Fernandez, Paul Holden, E. A. Wentz, M. Drew, T. D. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fernandez, P. Wegnotte, Mad. Gabrielle, B. R. Muis, F. Castello, J. Harnoles, D. Tagonera, S. Gonzales, F. McCoy, P. Saves, A. Vienne, R. C. Lewis, J. Veiner.

In ship William Tell, from Havre—Mrs. Harriet L. Wentworth, of Boston.

In ship Southampton, from London and Portsmouth—Miss E. Shaldera, Jane Greenaway, B. Billett, Wm. Wilton, all of England; Mons. Sognet, of Paris.

In brig Mattos 1st, from Oporto—J. S. Neugorovia.

In schr. J. W. Webster, from Charleston—J. Ring.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London and Portsmouth June 15, with mdse. and 250 passengers to E. E. Morgan. [illegible]

Ship Cornelia [illegible], Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to J. E. [illegible]. [illegible]

Ship Cambria, (of Bath,) Perry, Liverpool June [illegible], mdse. and 276 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott. Has had light winds [illegible]

Ship Sarah Jenkins, (of Bath,) Smith, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. to master.

Ship Cerro Gordo (of Portland,) Merryman, Newcastle, Eng., June 4, with coal and bleaching powder to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew. [illegible]

Ship Evening Star, (of Portland,) [illegible] June 12, with railroad iron [illegible]

Bark Lucayne, (Sic.) Costar, Palermo [illegible], Gibraltar June 14, with fruit [illegible]

Bark Peter Clinton, [illegible] brandy, &c. [illegible]

Brig George, (Br.) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Cruz V, (Port.) [illegible], Lisbon [illegible] ds., with wine to L. E. Alnswick.

Brig Fredonia, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Trinidad, (Cuba,) 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Edinburg, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Nuevitas [illegible] ds., with cedar, sugar, molasses and melado to T. Owen & Son—vessel to T. H. Sanford.

Brig Mattos 1st, (Port.) Campos, Oporto [illegible] ds., with wine and cork to L. E. Alnswick.

Brig Wilhelmine, (Brem.) Hogeyen, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. to Hunchard & Buck. Had much fog on the Banks.

Schr. Jos. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Marine, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.

Schr. John Forsyth, Holmes, Wilmington [illegible] ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Adeline, Blanchard, Gardiner [illegible] ds., with lumber to J. Wood.

Schr. C. L. Vanderwoort, Wicks, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Canal, McCarty, Newport.

Schr. Dashaway, Clark, Richmond 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Grant, Baxter, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wave, Layton, Addison [illegible] ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Griffin, from wreck of ship Henry, ashore at Moriches, with mdse. to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Liberty, (of Baltimore,) Savery, Aspinwall June 23, with hides, &c., to Everett & Brown.

Schr. L. M. Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester.

Schr. Hudson, Orr, Port Ewen for Hingham.

Schr. George Hoffman, Nickerson, Boston.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Arrived...SUNDAY, July 19.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool July 8, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. [illegible]

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans July 12, and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Annie Sise, (of Portsmouth, N. H.) Sise, Liverpool June 13, with mdse. and 334 passengers to master. Has been becalmed on Georges 4 ds., and has been 12 ds. west of the Banks.

Ship William Tell, Funck, Havre June [illegible], with mdse. and 190 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Anna, (Norw.) [illegible], Rochelle [illegible] ds., with brandy to Hy. Muller.

Bark Houston, Shaw, Savannah 10 ds., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Akbah, (Hol.) Kline, Rotterdam [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Boonen Graves & Co.

Brig Crimea, (of Prospect,) Hichborn, Barbados 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Holstein, (Dan.) Meyer, Lisbon 37 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to [illegible].

Brig Kalva, Steel, Trinidad 21 ds., with sugar and 12 passengers Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig [illegible], (Swed.) [illegible], Malaga [illegible] ds., with wine to A. W. Follitz.

Brig A. R. Cook, (of Cherryfield,) Leighton, Nuevitas July 6, with mahogany and cedar to G. W. Simpson.

Schr. Julia Fox, (of Brookhaven,) [illegible], Jacksonville, 11 ds., with yellow pine to John Holmes.

Schr. Addison, Childs, [illegible], Ball, Marseilles June 1, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Isabella, Franklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. S. H. Poole, Henderson, New River, N. C., [illegible] ds., with lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Crystal Palace, Leighton, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Hunt, Lubec 21 ds., with fish and lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Crosby, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Eugene, Bartlett, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Hall, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Brig Tarantine, Raynes, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Bangor via Georgetown.

Schr. M. Hand, Terry, Providence.

Schr. W. T. Compton, Dagget, New-Haven.

Sloop Thomas Hall, Portland, Ct., with [illegible].

Sloop Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River.

Sloop G. H. Davis, Smith, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Totten, Ramsay, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., with fog.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, for Liverpool; Nashville, Ewen, for Charleston; Florida, Crowell, for Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18—Arr. ship Lucknow, [illegible], Calcutta; Vitula, Hubbard, do.; [illegible], do.; Amos Lawrence, Drew, do.; Beverly, Chase, do.; East Indian, ——, do.; Rufus Choate, [illegible], Liverpool; barks Star of the East, [illegible], Africa; Mary [illegible], New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The Br. ship Henry Ellis, Grange, hence for Cape Town April 30, returned yesterday, having, when on the Equator, June 10, sprung a leak, which increased to about 1,000 strokes per hour.

The ship Goppert, previously reported ashore near Cape Henry, was hove off on the 16th inst., and was yesterday coming up the Roads, bound to Baltimore.

The ship Yorktown was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for examination.

MUTTON TOWN, (Inagua,) May 28.—I have to report the loss of the Br. brig Britannia, of Cardiff, Wales, from Port-au-Prince bound to Cork, for orders. The captain died before leaving Port-au-Prince, and she was in command of the mate. She anchored here on the 18th inst., for a pilot, and was seen that night from Mutton Town, on the following afternoon she was seen about the reef some 15 miles north of this; that same night she went on the reef.

Spoken, &c.

June 16, lat. [illegible], lon. 19 34, exchanged signals with ship Rowena, bound E.

June 24, lat. 49 38, lon. 34 58, exchanged signals with ship Zeno, from London for Boston.

June 28, lat. 44 03, lon. 48 40, exchanged signals with ship Margaret Tyson, bound E.

June 30, lat. 42 36, lon. 51 12, bark St. Lawrence, from St. John, N. B., for Cork, 16 ds. out.

July 1, lat. 42 54, lon. 55, exchanged signals with ship Bengen, bound E.

July 5, lat. 41 37, lon. 64, schr. E. B. Barnes, whaler, (of New-London,) clean.

July 6, lat. 44 40, lon. 63 50, ship Emily Farnham, hd. E.

July 11, lat. 42 55, lon. 61 50, signalled ship Argo, from Havre.

July 13, lat. 38, lon. 73 16, ship [illegible], from Boston, bound S., 5 ds. out.

July 14, lat. 37, lon. 74 40, schr. [illegible], from New-York for Martinique, 5 ds. out.

July 14, lat. 41, lon. 69 30, whaling schr. [illegible], with 160 barrels oil.

July 14, lat. 35 59, lon. 71 26, bark George [illegible], from Charleston for Boston.

July 15, lat. 40 10, lon. 70 50, exchanged signals with ship Columbia, from New-York for Liverpool, 5 ds. out.

July 16, lat. 40 15, lon. 71 15, whale ship Emerald, (of New-Bedford,) bound to the Pacific.

Foreign Ports.

Havre, July 3, Carolus Magnus, for New-York, July 30; F. B. Cutting, do., 5th; Heidelberg, New-Orleans, 10th; Johannisburg, do., 20th; Wurtemburg, do., 25th; R. L. Gilchrist, do., Sept. 1; Havre, New-York, 1st; Logan, do., 1st; Crest of the Wave, unc., [illegible], New-York, 1st; Globe do., July 25; [illegible], 18th; Flora McDonald, unc., [illegible]; Parthenia, do., do.; Edward O'Brien, New-York, July 14; Shawmut, do. 22d; Kate Dyer, New-Orleans, 28th; Niemic, Boston, 7th; Nebraska, New-York, 16th; [illegible] Alps, (Br.) do., unc.

At Aspinwall, June [illegible], brigs Union, [illegible], Charles H. Frost, disg.; Merrill, do.; barks Abby J., do.; Elisabeth Watts, do.; bark Garland, do.